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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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# PT. MALAVIYA PASSES AWAY

## Sardar's Ultimatum To Press?

### Observe Self-restraint In Publishing Riot News Or Govt. Will Step In

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12, (A.P.I.): A new code for adoption by news-agencies and newspapers in India in the supply and publication of reports of communal disturbances has been suggested by an 'ad hoc' committee appointed at a conference of members of the Central Press Advisory Committee and editors of newspapers in Delhi convened by the Home Member, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The committee recommends that news of communal disturbances will continue to be received from the following sources:

(a) The Central and the Provincial Governments or the local authorities concerned.
(b) The recognised news-agencies.
(c) Newspapers' own correspondents.

In publishing news received from the above sources editors should take steps to ensure that the following principles are observed:

(a) That the presentation is factual and objective.
(b) That the communities of assailants or victims or casualties in particular incidents are not indicated either directly or indirectly.
(c) That casualty figures are neither mentioned in headlines nor otherwise prominently featured.

Casualty figures received from any of the three sources indicated above may, however, be mentioned in the text of message, giving the source in each case. When official figures regarding a particular incident are not available, it should be clearly stated that figures given from other sources have not been officially confirmed.

**NO PICTURES OF CORPSES**

Great care should be exercised in the publication of photographs in view of the fact that photographs of a sensational character are liable to inflame communal passions. In no circumstances should photogtaphs showing dead bodies of victims of violence be published.

Statements by individuals or political organisations bearing on the communal situation and or purporting to be accounts of specific communal incidents, shall not be circulated by news-agencies or published by newspapers unless passed for publication by a central body set up for the purpose by Government. In constituting this body the Government is requested to consult the 'ad hoc' Committee in the selection of its personnel.

This, however, will not apply to statements made by members of the Interim Government or Ministers of Provincial Governments.

While newspapers should be free to express their views on the political aspects of the communal question, no comments either editorially or otherwise should be published which directly or indirectly encourage or condone lawlessness or violence.

Insulting or abusive language should be avoided in particular where important leaders are concerned or in references to the various sections of the people.

No cartoon which offends directly or indirectly against the spirit and the letter of the above shall be published.

**FAIR TRIAL**

The Government of India consider the formula to be inadequate to meet the requirements of the situation, but are prepared to give the scheme a fair trial, and trust that, if in its working, it proves inadequate, the Press themselves will reconsider it and formulate a more effective alternative. Should this unfortunately not materialise, or Government themselves find that it is not being properly implemented by all they would have no alternative but to resort to such measures as they deem expedient.

The conference, on the motion of Mr. Altaf Hussain ("Dawn") set up a committee consisting of Messrs. Devadas Gandhi, J. N. Sahni, Altaf Hussain and Kirchner to revise the

(Continued On Page 5 Col. 2)

## MOSCOW INDICTS SMUTS AGAIN

### "Selecting" Cheap Labour To Exploit European Refugees

LONDON, Nov. 12, (Reuter): The Moscow Radio today accused South Africa of trying to exploit the European refugee problem to secure cheap labour for herself.

After saying that Britain and the United States had "artificially complicated" the refugee question in the United Nations General Assembly, the Moscow Radio continued: "The South African delegation has declared that South Africa is prepared to accept refugees but only on the basis of selection. At the same time it refuses to carry any cost for resettlement. It is not difficult to see what fate is in store for the refugees who are now being urged to settle in South Africa. South African mine-owners need cheap, if not completely unpaid, labour and they count on 'selecting' from hosts of refugees those who are most suitable for their needs".

## THRICE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS

### Doyen Among Educational & Social Reformers & Founder Of Benares University

*BENARES, November 12, (A.P.I.): Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya breathed his last at 4-10 p.m. today. The end was peaceful.*

At 3-15 p.m. Babu Purshottamdas Tandon and Pandit Malaviya's sons noticed certain symptoms from which it became clear that the end was at hand. Thereupon, they lifted his body along with the beddings and deposited it solemnly on the floor of the rear verandah. Pandit Malaviya took his last breath at 4-10 p.m.

### *Queues Of 'Darshan' Seekers*

The news of the death reached the city rapidly and within an hour more than 2,000 students and citizens were on the road opposite the bungalow. They were permitted to have his "darshan" in two queues, one of women and the other of men.

It was announced this evening that the funeral will take place to-morrow at about 8 a.m.

Pandit Malaviya was born on 25th December, 1861.

### Bengal Tragedy Quickened His End

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12 (A.P.I.): Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, who was informed of Pandit Malaviya's death just on the eve of his departure for Patna to-night, said:

One of India's noblest sons has passed away. In his erudition in education, politics and Hindu religion and rites, he was without an equal. There is no doubt that the Bengal tragedy quickened his end. Let his last call to the Hindus serve to unite them and make them fearless champions for serving and saving Hindusthan.

### *FEARLESS CRITIC OF GOVT.*

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (A.P.I.): News of the death of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was received in New Delhi when the Assembly was rising for the day.

Members of all shades of opinion to whom the news was communicated by a representative of the Associated Press of India expresesd deepest regret.

One old member said "the country is indeed poorer by his death. Although Malaviyaji retired from active public life yet he was a great source

Continued on Page 5 Col. 4.)

## A SPOTLESS NATIONALIST

### Bombay Will Observe "Malaviya Day" Today

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in a statement on the death of Pandit Malaviya says: "Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Grand Old Man of hallowed memories is no more with us. Thrice President of the Indian National Congress, Pandit Malaviya has been one of the prominent architects of India's resurgent Nationalism. A profound scholar and a devoted Hindu, proud of the greatness of his religion, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was a spotless nationalist in his political thought and action. In his long political career, stretching over more than half a century, he has served India with a love and devotion hardly to be equalled. In his death, India has lost one of her greatest sons for all times.

**"MALAVIYA DAY"**

On behalf of the Congress, I earnestly appeal to the citizens of Bombay to pay their respectful homage to the sacred memory of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya by observing tomorrow (Wednesday) as 'Malaviya Day'. There should be voluntary suspension of business throughout the day. The Congress flags will fly half mast everywhere as a mark of respect. The day should be regarded as a solemn occasion and every attempt should be made to preserve its solemnity. A public meeting to mourn his death will be held as soon as possible."

**GROWN HOARY IN COUNTRY'S SERVICE**

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12 (API): Interviewed by the Associated Press of India the Congress President Acharya Kripalani said:

"Even though we knew that he might not be with us long, the news of his death is painful. He had grown hoary in the service of his country. He was one of the pioneers in the National movement. He joined the Congress when he was a youngman of 25. Ever since, he remained loyal to that organisation even though he did not always endorse its policies. He was a great scholar of Sanskrit and a regular student of the Hindu shastras. The establishment of the Benares Hindu University is a monument of his organising ability. His interest in the welfare of his country continued upto the last. The nation mourns his loss. For me it is personal loss. I got my political training under him. I was his personal assistant when in 1919 he was for the second time President of the Congress. I offer my heartfelt condolence to the members of his family".

### *SIX DECADES IN COUNTRY'S SERVICE*

Pt. Malaviya presided over three sessions of the Indian National Congress in 1909, 1918 and 1933. He was a member of the U. P. Legislative Council from 1902 to 1912 and a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, 1910-1919. He was twice President of the Hindu Mahasabha. He was a delegate to the Second Round Table Conference, took prominent part in the Poona Pact and unity Conference, courted jail twice by participating in Civil Disobedience movement and started Nationalist party to combat Communal Award. He resigned from the Legislative Assembly in 1930 to protest against Imperial preference.

The Benares University which he founded is a standing monument of his organising genius.

(SEE PAGE 6)

## Assam League's Clash With Govt. Inevitable?

### Over 6000 Families Served With Notices To Quit Within Three Months

**SHILLONG, NOV. 12 (API): OVER 6,000 FAMILIES IN THE THREE SUB-DIVISIONS OF BARPETA, MANGALDAI AND GAUHATI WILL FACE THE HARDSHIPS AND EVICTIONS OF THE ASSAM GOVERNMENT, SAYS THE SECRETARY OF THE ASSAM PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE, MR. MAHMUD ALI IN A STATEMENT. BESIDES ABOUT 1,500 FAMILIES HAVE BEEN SERVED WITH NOTICES TO QUIT WITHIN THREE MONTHS OR FACE FORCIBLE EVICTION THEREAFTER.**

Mr. Mahmud Ali says that "from the statement of the Revenue Minister Mr. B. R. Medhi it appears certain that the Government will carry out their policy at any cost. If that be so, a clash is inevitable with disastrous consequences. The launching of evictions is bound to serve as a signal for trouble throughout the length and breadth of the province which none would be able to prevent.

"Recent experience of evictions has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the immigrant can undergo any amount of hardship with fortitude and strength and no power on earth can dispossess him from his holding without exterminating him from the world. Moreover, these helpless people have no other place to go under the sun after being evicted. If, in spite of this obvious fact, attempts are made to disturb them, the result would be as stated above. "Besides, there is food shortage all over India and it is doubtful whether Assam, a surplus province, would be able to meet her own requirements due to the heavy damage done to crops by the recent floods in some parts of the province".

Concluding, Mr. Mahmud Ali says that in view of the grave issues of far-reaching consequences involving all the peoples of India, he strongly feels that it is a fit case for the Interim Government to intervene and set right before it becomes too late.

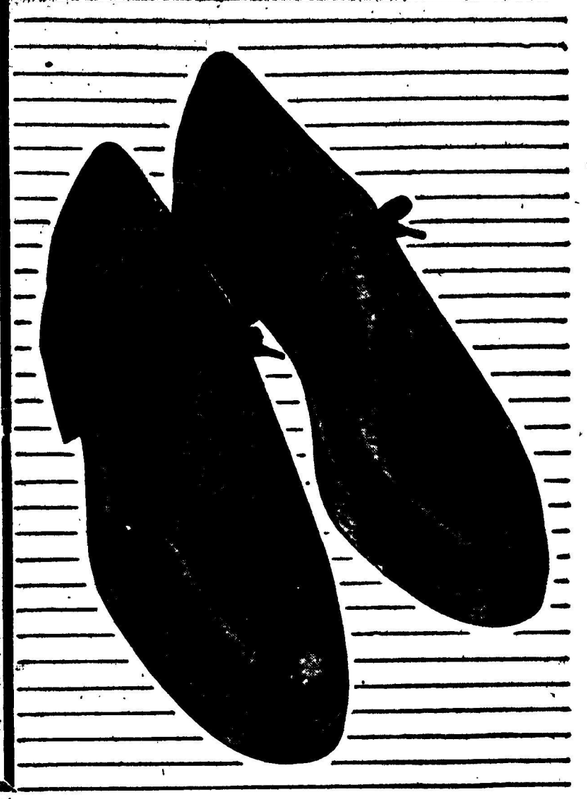
### *Races At Mahalaxmi If Riots Subside*

**BOMBAY, Tuesday.**

**The Committee of the Royal Western India Turf Club today considered the question of the programme for the Bombay racing season.**

**The Committee intends to make a start on December 14 and if it is found that the situation in Bombay does not permit the holding of races at Mahalaxmi, Bombay, races will take place at Poona.**

**An announcement will be made as soon as the position is known and it is possible to fix the venue.**



## TENSION STILL PERSISTS IN KOLABA DISTRICT

### *Three Stabbing Incidents In Bombay: Kripalani In Calcutta En Route To Meet Gandhiji*

**BOMBAY, Tuesday.**

**Considerable tension still prevails in Mangaon Taluka, and parts of Mahad and Roha Talukas of Kolaba District; says a Press Note issued by the Director of Information, Bombay.**

Some houses have been burnt since Sunday night in 10 villages and 12 people are known to have been killed.

In Khanapala in Mangaon Taluka, police had to open fire on a riotous mob, killing one person and injuring three.

Military and police patrols are out in the affected areas.

### *THREE STABBING CASES IN CITY*

The Director of Publicity, Bombay, in a Press Note issued late at night says:

In all three stabbing incidents were reported between morning and midnight on Tuesday.

No one was injured when acid was thrown in the Parel area.

Seven arrests were made in connection with the throwing of a crude explosive in Pydhonie area on Tuesday afternoon. Including these seven, 35 arrests were made, nearly 20 of which were for curfew and the rest for other offences.

Four cases of looting which had happened sometime in the last few weeks were discovered to-day and reported to the police.

One case of arson of a minor character occurred last night in Lower Parel. A few bales of hay were involved in this incident.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to-day issued a new "Lethal Weapons Order" in supersession of the one he issued on October 31.

The new order prohibits the carrying of corrosive substances, among other weapons. Breach of the order is punishable with whipping.

**POONA ORDER**

POONA: The Additional District Magistrate, Poona, has issued an order prohibiting the carrying of weapons in Poona for one month from to-morrow.

The order has been issued because "There is reason to apprehend a disturbance of public tranquility and danger to human life, health and property".

AHMEDABAD: Eleven knife-attacks, one of them proving fatal, occurred in different parts of

(Continued On Page 5 Col. 5)

### LATEST COMMERCIAL

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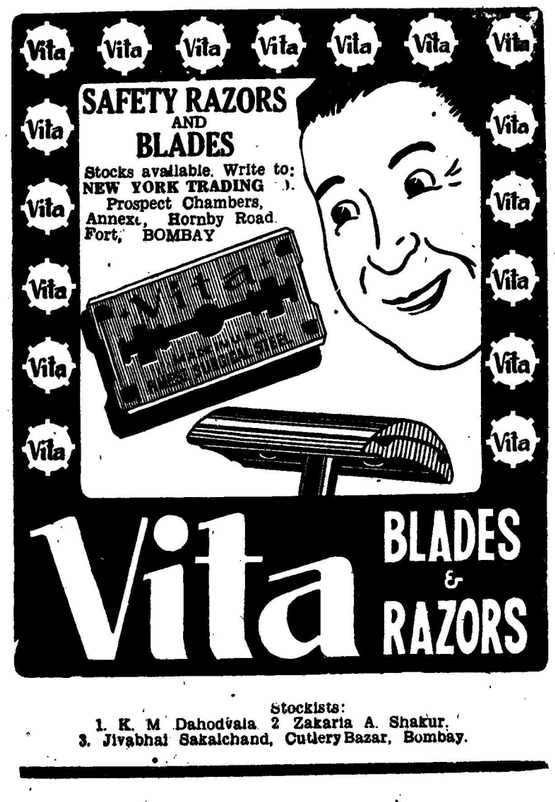
| Difference | +25 |

## Stop Press

**RIGOROUS CURFEW IN CAWNPORE**

**CAWNPORE, Nov. 12 (A.P.I.): More rigorous curfew has been imposed in Cawnpore following last night's two stabbing incidents. The hours of curfew from to-day will be 5 p.m. to 5 a.m. Twenty-four-hour curfew has been imposed in the two areas in which the assault had occurred.**

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## GOA SATYAGRAHI PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE

BELGAUM, Nov. 11. (A.P.I.): Messrs. Venkatesh Verlekar, Bhalchandra Halankar and Datta Deshpande—three satyagrahis arrested in connection with the movement for civil liberties in Goa and lodged in Margoa Jail are on hunger strike since November 1. Their condition is reported to be serious, according to a press note issued by the Propaganda Secretary, National Congress of Goa.

The press note says that in accordance with the decision of the National Congress of Goa to offer mass satyagraha at every place in Goa on every tenth day, Satyagraha was offered on November 8 at Mapuca, Cincolim, Pednem and other places by breaking the ban on meetings, taking out prabhat pherries and observing complete hartal. Mr. E. George, third President of the National Congress (Goa) Mr. Das Borkar, Secretary, Students Congress (Goa) and many others were arrested. Today shops are now being picketed according to the programme of the Congress.

# GOOD INNINGS BY DIAS

### Another Low Scoring Day At The Brabourne Stadium

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sir Homi Mehta's XI (First Innings) 232

Dr. Pereira's XI (First Innings) for 6 wickets 62

Batting first on a dry and easy wicket Rangnekar's XI collected 232 for the loss of their entire side shortly before the tea interval. For a side of such potential batting strength the total rather failed to come up to expectations. That they were able to reach the total they did was largely due to the commendable effort of their wicket-keeper Dias who was distinctly unfortunate not to have the first century of this year's festival cricket chalked up against his name. No newcomer to Bombay cricket, Dias' batting was certainly a revelation. Not only was his innings sound in every respect but he exploited the weakness of the opposition and took full advantage.

Balooch who had done much of the damage on a wet wicket in the last match was not quite so effective and although he bagged a couple of wickets he did not look half as dangerous on the dry and firm surface. Merchant was the most successful bowler claiming three wickets at the cost of little more than ten runs apiece

When it was their turn to bat Merchant's XI fared none too well on a truer wicket. The regularity with which the wickets fell is inexplicable when it is considered that the wicket showed no signs of deterioration whatsoever. Phadkar, India's best opening bowler was in a way responsible for this, for having dismissed both M. J. Merchant and Kadam the opening batsmen, he proceeded to dismiss V. M. Merchant with a good catch. The latter has struck an ugly patch and it seems that at the moment he cannot do anything right. The need for rest before the coming first class season in India and then the tour to Australia is glaringly apparent.

Mantri who alone looked like playing in somewhat of a holiday mood hit his wicket just as he appeared to be set. Although he occupied quite some time for his 20, Richardson, his partner got most of the bowling for the time and kept him from scoring. Solomon who bagged two of the six wickets that fell lacked a sense of direction and often failed to attack the stumps.

With the rungetters of their side back in their walking shoes, it seems as if Merchant's XI will be hard put to pull the match sufficiently to some interest on the last day.

SIR HOMI MEHTA'S XI
(First Innings)

| | |
|---|---|
| N. H. Colah b Balooch | 17 |
| Anson b Richardson | 40 |
| Dias c Richardson b Balooch | 89 |
| Rangnekar st. Mantri b Kore | 23 |
| Phadkar b Khot | 11 |
| Malcolm lbw b Richardson | 17 |
| D. H. Wadia b Khot | 10 |
| Khopekar st. Mantri b Merchant | 20 |
| D. Solomon lbw b Merchant | 1 |
| Leon D'Souza (not out) | 9 |
| Latif b Merchant | 6 |
| Extras | 5 |
| Total | 232 |

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/37, 2/82, 3/136, 4/155, 5/189, 6/201, 7/226, 8/229, 9/232 and 10/232.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Khot | 17 | 3 | 38 | 2 |
| V. M. Merchant | 12.2 | 2 | 31 | 1 |
| Balooch | 11 | 0 | 46 | 3 |
| Kotian | 14 | 2 | 39 | 0 |
| Kore | 10 | 0 | 37 | 1 |
| Richardson | 14 | 2 | 46 | 2 |

DR. PEREIRA'S XI
(First Innings)

| | |
|---|---|
| M. J. Merchant b Phadkar | 0 |
| Kadam lbw b Phadkar | 2 |
| Mantri hit wkt. b Latif | 20 |
| V. M. Merchant c Phadkar b Solomon | 1 |
| Khot b Solomon | 2 |
| Richardson b Latif | 13 |
| C. K. Patel batting | 10 |
| Palwankar batting | 1 |
| Kore, Kotian and Balooch to bat | |
| Extras | 13 |
| Total (for 6 wkts.) | 62 |

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/5, 2/8, 3/9, 4/11, 5/50 and 6/56.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phadkar | 10 | 3 | 15 | 2 |
| Solomon | 8 | 2 | 15 | 2 |
| Rangnekar | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Leon D'Souza | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Latif | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 |

### Britain Will Support Disarmament

NEW YORK, Nov. 12. (Reuter): Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, in a speech here last night gave Britain's answer to the suggested disarmament plan.

He said: "The British Government strove for disarmament before the last Great War and their unilateral action nearly brought disaster, but if it can now be secured universally, then the Government will not fall behind in disarmament."


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"Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under the Defence of India Rule 94A by an Order of which a complete copy is open for public inspection at the Registered Office of the Company.

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The Company has been formed for the objects mentioned in the Memorandum of Association a copy of which is attached herewith and forms part of this Prospectus and particularly for the purpose of purchasing majority of Shares and Managing Agency rights of the Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Poona, and any other business pertaining to electricity.

It is agreed to purchase 17283 Shares (Ordinary) and 1339 Shares (7% Preference) and the Managing Agency rights of the Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., for a consolidated price of Rs. 55 lacs from the said M/s V. S. Vaidya and S. M. Joshi, Commonwealth Building, Poona 2.

SCOPE:—The Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., is one of the most prosperous Electric Supply Companies, which is in operation for the last 20 years. This Company is paying 9% tax-free dividend for many years. Power and Energy Co., Ltd., will be its Managing Agents. It is needless to say that electricity is the main motive power in industry. Poona is one of the biggest cities in the Province of Bombay, where there is lot of scope for the expansion of industries. In fact there are already many industries in existence and many are springing up and hence there is ever-increasing demand for electricity. It is also proposed to start a factory to manufacture electrical goods and thereby help to spread the use of electric energy on a countrywide scale.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION
The minimum subscription on which the Directors to proceed to allotment is subscription of the shares of the value of Rs. 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lacs). In the opinion of the Directors, the said sum is adequate to provide for preliminary expenses, underwriting commission, brokerage for subscription of shares payable by the Company.

PROMOTION FEE AND PRELIMINARY EXPENSES
No promotion fee will be paid to the promoters. Preliminary expenses are payable by the Company and will include all expenses of and incidental to the promotion, floatation, incorporation and establishment of the Company including travelling and other expenses incurred by the promoters prior to incorporation. The estimated amount of the preliminary expenses (exclusive of underwriting commission and brokerage) is Rs. 20,000.

UNDERWRITING AGREEMENT
The Directors of the Company have not entered into any underwriting agreement. The Directors have, however, decided that they may, if at all, pay a commission and/or brokerage at the rate not exceeding 5 per cent.

SHARE CERTIFICATES
Certificates will be delivered to the share-holders within one year from the date of allotment.

MANAGING AGENTS
APPOINTMENT OF MANAGING AGENTS—Messrs. Friends Investment Trust Limited, and their successors in business and assigns are appointed the Managing Agents of the Company for the period and upon the terms, provisions and conditions set out in the agreement, dated 1st November 1946.

(a) While the Managing Agents shall hold the said office, the Company shall pay to the Managing Agents the following remuneration as such Managing Agents, namely:—

(i) A fixed sum of Rs. 24,000 per annum as an office allowance for office expenses of the Managing Agents payable by equal monthly instalments of Rs. 2,000 each to be paid on the first day of each and every calendar month; the first of such instalments or a proportionate part thereof to be payable on the first day of November one thousand nine hundred and forty-six.

(ii) A commission at the rate of ten per cent on the net profits earned by the Company for each year or other period during the continuance of the Managing Agency for which the accounts of the Company are made up whether dividends are declared or not.

(b) In calculating the net profits of the Company for the purpose of ascertaining the said commission all proper allowances and deductions shall be made from revenue for all the usual working charges, interest on loan and advances, repairs and outgoings, depreciation, bounties or subsidies received from any Government or from a public body, profits by way of premium on shares sold, profits on sale-proceeds of forfeited shares or profits from the sale of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company but without any deduction in respect of income-tax or super-tax, or any other tax or duty on income or revenue or for expenditure by way of interest on debentures or otherwise on capital account or on account of any such sum which may be set aside in each year out of the profits for reserve or any other special fund.

(c) The said commission for any year or other period for which the accounts of the company are made up shall be payable immediately after such accounts shall have been placed before the Company in General Meeting.

(d) If the Managing Agency is determined during such year or other period the commission shall be payable on a due proportion of the profits of such year or period apportioned to the date of such determination.

DIRECTORS

QUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS—The qualification of a Director of the Company (other than the ex-officio Director, Special Directors or the Debenture Director) shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 10,000. A Director may act before acquiring his qualification, but shall in any case acquire the same within two months from his appointment and unless he shall do so, he shall be deemed to have agreed to take the said shares from the Company and the same shall be forthwith allotted to him accordingly.

DIRECTOR EX-OFFICIO—During such time as Friends Investment Trust Limited, or its successors in business or assigns shall be the Managing Agents of the Company, Friends Investment Trust Limited, or its successors in business or assigns shall have the right from time to time to appoint, a Director of Friends Investment Trust Limited, or its successors in business or assigns as ex-officio Director of the Company.

SPECIAL DIRECTORS — During such time as Friends Investment Trust Limited, or its successors in business or assigns shall be the Managing Agents of the Company, Friends Investment Trust Limited, or its successors in business or assigns shall have the right from time to time to appoint two other persons whether members of Friends Investment Trust Limited or not as Directors of the Company and to remove such persons from office, and on a vacancy being caused in such office or offices from any cause whether by resignation, death, removal or otherwise to appoint a Director or Directors in the vacant place or places as the case may be. The two Directors appointed under this Article and each of them are herein referred to as Special Directors or Special Director and the term Special Directors or Special Director means the Directors or Director for the time being in office under this Article. The Special Directors shall not be liable to retire by rotation or be removed from office except by Friends Investment Trust Limited, or its successors in business or assigns as aforesaid. The Special Directors shall not be bound to hold any qualification shares.

CONTRACTS
THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN ENTERED INTO—Agreement dated 1st November 1946 between the Company and the Friends Investment Trust, Ltd., appointing the said Friends Investment Trust, Ltd., as Managing Agents of the Company.

Arrangements for the purchase of the shares of the Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., and the Managing Agency rights of the said Company are embodied in letters dated 1st November 1946 exchanged between the Company and Messrs. V. S. Vaidya and S. M. Joshi.

INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS
Mr. Shriram Mahadeo Joshi and Mr. Vinayak Shankar Vaidya are Directors, and Mr. P. K. Mehta is a member of Friends Investment Trust Ltd., and are accordingly interested in the remuneration and commission payable to Messrs. Friends Investment Trust Ltd., under the Managing Agency Agreement.

Further, M/s S. M. Joshi and V. S Vaidya are the vendors for the purchase of the shares as mentioned and therefore they are interested in the purchase agreement.

RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS
All shares are of one class and the rights of every shareholder in respect of voting or otherwise are equal.

VOTES OF MEMBERS
VOTES—Upon a show of hands every member entitled to vote and present in person or by attorney shall have one vote and upon a poll every member entitled to vote and present in person or by attorney or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him.

NO VOTING BY PROXY ON SHOW OF HANDS—No member not personally present shall be entitled to vote on a show of hands unless such member is a company present by representative duly authorised by a resolution of the Directors of such Company in accordance with the provisions of Section 80 of the Act, in which case such agent, proxy or representative may vote on a show of hands as if he were a member of the Company. The production at the meeting of a copy of such resolution duly signed by one Director of such Company and certified by him as being a true copy of the resolution shall on production at the meeting be accepted by the Company as sufficient evidence of the validity of his appointment.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER
The Directors may at any time in their absolute and uncontrolled discretion and without assigning any reason decline to register any proposed transfer of shares whether the transferee is a member of the Company or not. No restrictions are imposed by the Articles of Association upon the Directors of the Company in respect of their powers of management save and except such restrictions as are imposed upon them by law.

COPIES OF THE MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION TO BE FURNISHED BY DIRECTORS—Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company shall be furnished by the Directors to every member at his request on payment of the sum of Rupee one for each copy.

INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS
Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Agreements (Managing Agency and purchase) referred to above may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during the usual office hours.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES
Application for shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus which may be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company or from the Approved Brokers and Bankers of the Company and sent in accordance with instructions contained therein with a remittance of the amount payable on application.

When no allotment is made, the deposit money will be returned.

L. B. BHOPATKAR
GOVARDHANDAS VITHALDAS
PARBHUDAS KESHAVJI MEHTA
S. M. JOSHI
V. S. VAIDYA
Directors.

Poona, Dated the 1st November, 1946.


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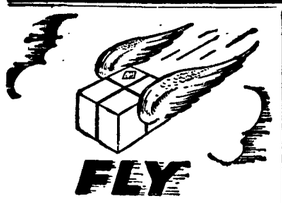

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A Diamond P. Ltd. Release

Lady Rama Rau addressing a conference of Constituent Branches of the A.I.W.C. (Bombay).

## CITY AND SUBURBS

*To-day*

Hindu: Kartik Vad 5, 2003.
Muslim: Zilhej 18, 1365.
Parsi: Khordad 11, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-44 a.m. Sunset: 6-1 p.m.
High Tide 02-41, 14-25. Low Tide 08-44, 20-30.

*To-day's Engagements*

NOTICE TO JURORS

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: Meeting of Standing Committee at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) to-day.

KHADI & GRAMODYOG COMMITTEE: The adjourned meeting of the Committee at 4 p.m. to-day at the office of the Navjivan Sangh, Princess Street.

BRAINS TRUST: At 6-15 p.m. to-day at the Y.M.C.A., 12, Wodehouse Road. Panel: Sir Francis Low (Q.M.), Mrs. Sulochana Modi, Rev. Fr. J. Duhr, S.J., Dr. J. F. Bulsara, Dr. Mata Prasad.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Friends of the Human Race" is subject of short talk to be followed by questions and answers at 4-45 p.m. to-day at J. Wadia Building, (Opp. Flora Fountain).

DASTUR BODE'S LECTURE: To-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road, Dasturji Bode will deliver a public lecture on "Interpretation of the Word Manthra".

SIKH NAVJAWAN DAL: Sardar Kartar Singh, President, Sikh Navjawan Dal will entertain Arvindo Bose, the student-leader from Bengal at tea party at 3 p.m. at Prohit to-day.

"A" WARD CENTRAL PEACE COMMITTEE: A meeting of the "A" Ward Central Peace Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at the office of the Committee at Kabibai High School at 5 p.m.

MUSLIM AMBULANCE SOCIETY: Between hours 3 and 5 p.m. only at their office at 152, Kambekar Street, the Society will receive serviceable old or new clothes to be sent for the benefit of the Bihar victims. The Society appeals to all to send in serviceable new or old clothes for the benefit of the naked thousands. Only clothes and no cash will be accepted.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay presided over a meeting of the Council of Ministers at the Secretariat this morning.

His Excellency received H. H. the Nawab of Janjira at Government House.

### B. P. C. C. Labour Subcommittee

The Labour Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. has passed the following Resolution at its meeting held on November 11, at 5 p.m., at the Congress House:

"This meeting of the Labour Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. welcomes the decision of the Forbes, Forbes and Cambell and Allied Companies' Union, Goodlas Wall and Elephant Oil Mills Salaried Employees' Union (whose members are now on strike for the last 27 days) to refer their disputes with the employers to arbitration. The Committee trusts that in case arbitration is not agreed to by the Employers the Government will take steps to refer the matter to adjudication."

### TODAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. Song of Week (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Gajanan Nandram 8-45 Sardar Mansur: Thumri 9-0 Kausalya Manjeshwar 12-0 p.m. Programme of topical entertainment (H) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Halke Phulke Gane 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 R. G. Apte 4-35 G. T. Tilak 5-0 Gajanan Nandram (Gat Tora on Tabla) 5-15 Champakali Veragiwala 5-30 R. G. Apte (Bhajan) 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Garbio 6-30 Sardar Mansur (Dadra) 6-45 Marathi Song 7-0 Gajanan Nandram 7-15 Kusum Marathi serial novel by Dr. G. Y. Chitnis 7-30 G. T. Tilak 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Music on Marathi stage: (Talk by V. S. Desai) 8-45 Reading of Gujarati Verse by Amin Azad 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B B C News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 More communications 10-0 G. T. Tilak 10-30 Kausalya Manjeshwari.

French Programme dedicated to the memory of the great Poet, Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, will be broadcast today on the following wave lengths:—16,87 metres 17765 kc/s; 19.54 metres 15350 kc/s; 19.68 metres 15240 kc/s, from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.

## WOMEN'S COUNCIL'S DISTRESS FUND

### Lady Rama Rau's Appeal For Generous Donations

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Presiding over a Conference of the 27 constituent branches of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Women's Council, Lady Rama Rau, President of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, made a fervent appeal to women to generously contribute to the fund organised by the Bombay Women's Distress Committee with a view to rendering relief to women and children in the riot-ridden areas.

The Conference, by a resolution, condoled the sad demises of Mrs. J. R. Doctor, Mrs. Kamal Donde and Mrs. Gashibai Narange. Miss Kapila Khandwala submitted a report on the Skippo Medical Van run by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council rendering medical aid to the Adivasis in some villages of the Umergaon District. The representatives of the local branches also submitted the reports of their activities.

The resolutions passed by the branches on the Noakhali and Bihar atrocities, Interim Government, economic conditions of women, especially in the textile industry, civil liberties in the States, Goa, need of self-defence for women and other current problems will be placed before a meeting of the representatives of the branches tomorrow.

### Bombay Women's Associations

The Constituent Conference of the Bombay Women's Association was held on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m., at the Glider Tank Hall, Grant Road, with Mrs. Gulestan Billimoria, Vice-President of the All-India Women's Conference, in the Chair. Mrs. Billimoria in her Presidential speech emphasised that there had been a radical change in the position and status of women because of the impetus given to the women's movement by the second World War, but not so much in India, because leaving aside exceptions, a large majority of Indian women are still steeped in ignorance, prejudice and superstition. According to her, lack of education and poverty was the chief reason.

Referring to the incidents of Noakhali and Patna she said that nothing will be gained by passing resolutions. She appealed to women to use their subtle influence with their own men folk.

## Price Fixation For Powerloom Cloth

### Textile Commissioner To Discuss Question With Surat Deputation

BOMBAY, Nov. 12, (API): The question of accumulated power loom cloth in Bombay Province and the prices to be fixed for its or export to other provinces will be discussed tomorrow at a meeting between the Textile Commissioner, Mr. S. W. Shiveshwarkar and representatives of the Surat Weaving Association headed by Mr. Poorwalla, President of the Surat Chamber of Commerce.

It is reliably understood that any postponement of the date from which the price fixation for export of power loom cloth, that is Nov. 1, is to be enforced, is improbable.

## EAST BENGAL RELIEF

### Ramakrishna Mission's Appeal

The following appeal has been issued by the head of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay:—

The Ramakrishna Mission workers at Chandpur have already started immediate relief for thousands of homeless and helpless people of Noakhali and Tipperah in a thoroughly organised way. The condition of the people beggars all description. Only the eye-witness can to an extent realise the untold sufferings of the people who had to leave their hearth and home for a safe shelter at distant places. From letters received from the different parts of the Noakhali district we learn that even yet these parts are not safe for human habitation.

The work on hand is a stupendous one. Bombay has never failed to extend her generous hands to all quarters in times of distress. We fervently hope that the citizens will act up to their tradition and send over to us their mite as early as possible. Any contribution in cash or kind, particularly by the millowners of Bombay, sent to (1) The Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bombay 21, (Phone: 88042), (2) The Calcutta National Bank, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay and (3) The Bengal Central Bank, Churchgate St., Opp. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, will be most thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

### Ensuing Election To Bombay Corporation

It is being announced on behalf of the B. P. C. C. that the last date for sending in applications for the Congress ticket in the ensuing general elections to the Bombay Municipal Corporation is the 15th of this month. The Congress intends contesting most of the General Seats and seats for special constituencies such as Commerce, Labour, etc. Candidates desiring to contest the election on the Congress ticket must send in their applications on or before next Friday. Application forms can be had from the Congress House.


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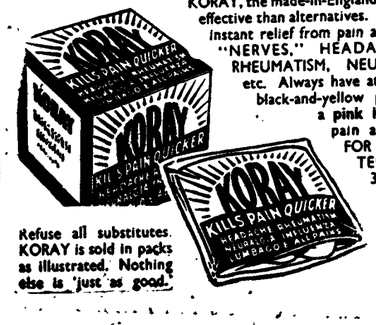


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## ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 12 (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from November 1, and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m., today:—

Ahmedabad 87 73 0 0.6 plus 0.6, Ahmednagar 80 70 1.3 3.9 plus 3.2, Aurangabad 80 68 1.1 3.5 plus 3.0, Bangalore 80 6 T 4.0 plus 2.0, Baroda 90 73 0.5 1.0 plus 0.5, Belgaum 81 75 0.1 3.2 plus 2.1, Bellary 85 73 0 1.3 plus 0.5, Benares nil, Bhopal 71 67 6.0 2.6 plus 2.0, Bhuj 89 62 0 0 0, BOMBAY 85 77 0 2.0 plus 1.6, Calcutta 85 75 T 0 minus 0.5, Calcut 84 74 0.3 6.9 plus 3.6, Cawnpore 84 62 0 0.2 minus 0.1, Cherrapunji 67 55 0 0 minus 1.0, Cocanada 83 75 0 3.9 minus 0.1 Delhi 82 49 0 0 minus 0.1, Hyderabad (Dn.) 84 69 T 1.2 plus 0.4, Indore 80 69 1.2 3.2 plus 2.9, Karachi 87 63 0 0 minus 0.1, Lahore 82 44 0 0 0, Lucknow 84 63 0 0.1 0, Ludhiana 84 45 0 0 minus 0.1, Madras 86 76 T 14.4 plus 8.1, Mysore 81 68 T 4.0 plus 2.4, Nagpur 87 74 0 2.6 plus 2.0, Nagpatam 85 77 0 11.5 plus 4.0, Ootacamund 66 53 0.1 6.7 plus 3.6, Patna 87 70 0.3 2.1 plus 1.3, Peshawar 80 46 0 0.2 plus 0.2, Poona 87 70 0.3 2.1 plus 1.3, Quetta 63 26 0 0 0, Srinagar 66 26 0 0 minus 0.1, Surat 90 75 0.2 97.4 plus 7.2.

## A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

**"India belongs to the Hindus, the Muslims, the Sikhs, the Parsis and others. No single community can rule over the rest. Your hand has five fingers. If you cut off the thumb the power of your hand will be reduced to one-tenth of its original power. Act in such a way that all may unite. If there is a village in which the population consists of all Hindus and only one Muslim, the latter should live in such a way that he may have no fear from the Hindus. He should be confident that his brothers can never injure him and will always protect his life, his property and the honour of his women. We will make such a law and such a constitution that nobody need be afraid of any one else, in whatever circumstances he may be placed. If one woman is teased in our country, we should think that Mother India has been teased or molested."**

—From Pandit Malaviya's speech in Karachi in 1931.

The Bombay Chronicle

## PT. MALAVIYA PASSES AWAY

The death of Pt. Malaviya, though not unexpected in view of the latest bulletins, has cast a gloom over the country. In his death, India loses an illustrious leader and a towering personality who has left his indelible mark in every department of national activities. He was the oldest Congress leader, having joined its second session in 1886, and he did not spare himself in serving it to the end. In more than one sense, he was the architect of Modern India, and his career was a dazzling success, though devoid of pomp and pageantry. From an impecunious schoolmaster, he rose to be the Vice-Chancellor, and subsequently the Rector of the Benares University, of which he was the patron-saint. He did not hesitate to take the beggar's bowl at the call of the University so often, that even Mahatmaji termed him as the 'Prince among Beggars'. Apart from being the greatest educationist of the day, he was the father of industrialism in the country, and the Benares University today, supplying the manpower of India's nascent industries, is an eloquent tribute to his political foresight and industrial acumen. As a member of the Indian Industrial Commission, 1916—1918 he did not a little to encourage Indian industrial talents and find for Indian capital its proper place in the economy of the country, despite its being dubbed 'proverbially shy'. Modern Industrial India could not have had a better benefactor and more ardent champion than Panditji in her early days, when she had to face break-neck foreign competition. That he resigned his membership of the Assembly in 1930 as a protest against Imperial Preference shows his doughty championship of India's industrial freedom.

Panditji was thrice President of the Indian National Congress, a unique honour to India's oldest Congressman. Endowed with forensic skill, his high power oratory was an admiration to his friends and caused dismay among his opponents. It is on record that he carried the laurels for non-stop oratory in the debate on the Punjab Indemnity Bill, on which he spoke for two consecutive days. Though a constitutionalist to the core, he did not flinch from Direct Action, when the call came from the Congress. He underwent the baptism of jail twice during the C. D. Movement. His unflinching stand at Bori Bunder leading the Tilak Day Procession in August, 1930 against the myramidons of law and order, the all-night vigil despite pouring rains, his subsequent arrest and conviction followed by a terrible lathi-charge are monumental milestones in the freedom march of the country. The Calcutta session of the Congress in 1933, for which he was elected president and over which he could not preside because of his arrest, became historic by the battle royal between the police and Congress organisers. Mass arrests, house-searches and lathi-charges could not arrest the progress of the brief session which passed as the shortest session in the Congress history. Pt. Malaviya, after release, challenged police conduct and even Sir Samuel Hoare had to beat a hasty retreat in the House of Commons in the face of Panditji's charge-sheet. Meek by nature and temperament, he could be 'mighty-meek' when national honour was at stake.

It would look rather paradoxical that the thrice-elected president of the Congress was also the thrice-elected president of the Hindu Mahasabha. Pt. Malaviya had his differences with the Congress on the Communal Award issue and organised the Independent party to fight out the issue. But not even his critics can charge him with anti-Muslim feelings. He scrupulously avoided and discouraged among his followers unwholesome and wild propaganda methods. His speech at the Karachi session of the Mahasabha in 1931 quoted above speaks of his ardent yearning for communal unity, and the pride of place he will give to the minorities in a Free India. The communal atrocities in various provinces, hardly before India felt the first glow of freedom, deeply perturbed him and he practically died of a broken heart. There is no better way of honouring his hallowed memory than for the Hindus and Muslims to join together in full fraternity and erase the blot of Noakhali and Bihar happenings. His soul will not rest in peace till Indians of all communities complete the edifice of freedom, with freedom for all, and none taking liberties with that freedom.

## Mr. Jinnah's Appeal

Mr. Jinnah's latest statement on communal riots is most welcome despite its defects which are perhaps inevitable in any such statement by him and for which allowances can be easily made. It cannot be denied that the happenings in Bihar have caused "grave provocation and resentment among the Mussalmans of India". But that is itself a special reason why one should value his caution against any retallation in Muslim majority provinces. In clear unequivocal terms he warns them that any retaliation "will be a terrible catastrophe and a blunder, both morally and politically." More explicitly he adds:

"If the Mussalmans lose their balance and give vent to the spirit of vengeance and retaliation and prove false to the highest codes of morality and preachings of our great religion, Islam, you will not only lose your title to the claim of Pakistan, but also it will start a most vicious circle of bloodshed and cruelty, which will at once put off the day of our freedom and we shall only be helping to prolong the period of our slavery and bondage."

Mr. Jinnah also specifically urges the Muslims "to prove politically that they are brave, generous and trustworthy; that in Pakistan areas the minorities will enjoy the fullest security of life, property and honour just as the Mussalmans themselves—nay, even greater". All this is excellent and fully consonant with the appeals made by Gandhiji and several other leaders, Hindu and Muslim, condemning all thought of revenge and urging all to acquit themselves as sensible human beings if not as brothers. Thanks to these appeals and prompt suitable action following them, the situation has considerably improved in Bihar, East Bengal and several other parts of the country. We trust Mr. Jinnah, too, will take such action as may be necessary to make his appeal effective.

It is regrettable that while rightly urging Muslim majority provinces to provide to the minority communities the fullest security of life, property and honour just as to the Mussalmans themselves, "nay, even greater". Mr. Jinnah has studiously refrained from mentioning Noakhali and Tipperah in East Bengal, where thousands of Hindu failed to get the necessary protection. However, his general statement stands that any exhibition of a spirit of revenge "will start a most vicious circle of bloodshed and cruelty" and put off the day of freedom for the country. And that warning deserves to be laid to heart by all Indians.

## Frankly Speaking

### French Elections

The results of the French elections show a trend towards the wings. The Communists have scored gains to enable them to displace the M. R. P. as the largest party. The Right groups have also increased their strength. The failure of the M.R.P., despite a couple of gains to maintain its primacy is probably due to General de Gaulle's last minute intervention. But the tragedy of the elections is the Socialist Party, which has come out the heaviest loser. The Left evidently seems to be getting impatient of that once great party. Whatever the deeper causes of the final outcome its most remarkable feature is that the no party and no clear cut alignment of parties with affinity of principles has secured a clear majority. It is the old story of French party politics and short-lived precariously perched regimes being repeated again. With one noteworthy difference: Communism has captured the place of Western Socialism.

### New Jewish Threat

Jewish leaders in Palestine and outside have strongly condemned the acts of terrorism and sabotage to which so-called Jewish terrorists have been resorting in the country. Even the Hagannah, the well-organised sixty thousand strong, illegal military arm of Zionism, has proclaimed not only its opposition to terrorism but its determination to fight it. But it is noteworthy that the net result of all this including the—shall we say—declaration of war by the Hagannah has been an increase in the extent and variety of outrages. The terrorist stalks over the land unmolested and unchallenged although the vast majority of Jews are claimed to be determined to fight him. And not only that. The terrorists have arrived in Britain too and threatened to open a front in London itself with Lord Montgomery and the British War Office as the initial objectives. There are Zionists and Zionist sympathisers in England and Jews from Palestine can easily smuggle themselves into Britain and London. But how long are the British Government going to tolerate this terrorism and what are they going to do about it?

### Salazar's "Bombshell"

Forced by circumstances which cannot be resisted, opportunists grovel in the dust before those whom they have regarded as their enemies forsake friends and forswear their sympathies and much vaunted principles. After the collapse of Hitler and Mussolini, General Franco openly and blatantly repudiated pro-Nazi and pro-Fascist principles and activities. He even claimed allegiance to a democracy of sorts. General Franco, however, drew the line at Communism and the Soviet Union. But his neighbour, fellow-dictator and fellow-ideologist, Dr. Salazar—there is nothing to choose between the two in their professed principles and past and present behaviour—has stepped across the line with a fulsome whoop. He has paid tributes to the Soviet Union and Communism than which there was hitherto nothing more hateful, evil and diabolical, with a thoroughness which staggers the imagination.

### Nauseating

These tributes are, of course flattery as nauseating as they are amazing. The Soviet Union and Communism are forces which can neither be ignored nor obliterated even by giants, let alone crypto-Fascist pigmies. They are big and permanent realities which have got to be recognised. But does Dr. Salazar seriously think that by laying the butter on with a trowel he can fool the Soviet Union and its leaders into sympathising with him? It is, moreover, significant to note that he coupled his praise of Communism with an outright condemnation of Democracy as a "hopeless system", adding that "it is no longer possible to know exactly what is Democracy". What has annoyed him? Can it be hoped that he is losing the friendship of the Democracies which is instrumental in keeping his regime in being both at home and in the Empire? If so, Dr. Salazar's bitterness will be widely welcomed as at least a promise of the beginning of the end of dictatorship in Portugal and of Portuguese imperialism. As to his fulsome acknowledgement of the Soviet Union and its leaders, it will take much more than a blatant Salazar to influence them.

## GOVT. CONTROL OVER FOREIGN EXCHANGE

### Liaquat's Bill For Select Committee

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (A.P.I.): The Central Assembly passed after further debate Dr. John Matthai's Bill to provide for the continuance during a limited period of powers to control the production, supply and distribution of and trade and commerce in certain commodities.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Minister, moved reference to a Select Committee of a Bill to regulate certain payments, dealings in foreign exchange and securities and the import and export of currency and bullion.

Commending his motion, the Finance Member said, "This Bill establishes a system whereby foreign exchange transactions and connected payments may be regulated. At present the legal basis of foreign exchange control is certain of the financial provisions of the Defence of India Rules which have been incorporated in the Emergency Provisions Continuance Ordinance. The Ordinance is due to expire on March 31, 1947, and it is, therefore, necessary if control over foreign exchange transactions is to be continued, for the required authority to be incorporated in a legislative measure.

"Government have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to continue exercising control over foreign exchange transactions not only in the interests of India but to ensure that the best use is made of our foreign exchange resources in implementing our programme of industrialisation and development of the country.

**NO ECONOMIC AGGRESSION**

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Member, replying to the debate said that it was very gratifying to receive unanimous support from all sections of the House to his motion.

Mr. Tyson, he said, had given critical support. He added, "I can assure my honourable friend, that Government will use the powers as laid down in the Bill as and when necessary. Government have firstly to meet their obligation as a member of the International Monetary Fund. Secondly,—the greater obligation—Government have to safeguard the economic interests of India. These powers will not be used for any other purpose except these two."

The Finance Member promised to consider carefully Mr. Subedar's suggestion regarding Indian States.

**DELHI POLICE BILL**

The House passed the Home Member's Delhi Special Police Establishment Bill. The Bill seeks to retain the special police force which was established under an ordinance in 1943 for the purpose of investigating offences of bribery and corruption connected with the departments of the Central Government. It also provides for the force functioning outside Delhi Province with the concurrence of the Provincial Governments concerned.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Member, said that all provinces, except Sind, had supported the Bill and it was hoped that this province also would, in due course, take advantage of the measure.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqui made a vigorous attack on the Bill and on members of the Interim Government, who, he said, were not ashamed to come and tell this House that certain things had worked in India for four years under an ordinance and therefore they had to be continued. The demoralisation of the House, he said, was measured by the clapping given to the Home Member when he sat down.

Sardar Patel replying thought that Mr. Siddiqui had taken fright. The Bill, the Home Member made it clear, created no new offence; it set up machinery which had experience, knowledge and facilities for the investigation of the special type of crime, such as corruption, embezzlement, etc.

# Labour Bill Will Eliminate Chronic Industrial Unrest

## NANDA CITES I.C.I. STRIKE TO EMPHASISE GOVT.'S DEFINITE POLICY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The confident hope that the Industrial Relations Bill, when passed into law, would improve the conditions of the workers, eliminate the present state of chronic unrest in industry and make for the all round welfare of the community as a whole was expressed by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, concluding his speech on the first reading of the Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council which resumed its sitting to-day.

An attempt made by Mr. R. N. Mandlik to have the business of the House adjourned to discuss the firing at Nijampur in Mandla Taluka, Colaba District, on October 24, failed because the House refused permission. The President, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, allowed Mr. Mandlik to seek permission of the House. Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister on behalf of Government objected. When the President asked those in favour of the motion being admitted to rise in the chair, none except the mover stood.

**TEMPORARY WALK-OUT**

Mr. Mandlik started to make a speech alleging that this meant that Government wanted to choke off discussion, but the President said that no statement could be made. Whereupon, Mr. Mandlik said that he would walk-out in protest, which he did. As he did so, however, he announced that he would stay out only for a few minutes, much to the amusement of the House.

After question time, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda concluded his speech on the first reading of the Industrial Relations Bill. Mr. R. R. Bakhale, was the next speaker. He had not concluded his speech when the House rose for the day.

Resuming his speech on the first reading Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, put up a convincing defence of clause 73 of the Bill providing for compulsory arbitration. He pointed out that critics of the clause were not opposed to arbitration as such, but to the occasion on which the power should be used. They wanted the power to be used only when the workers asked for it.

But really speaking the provision was conceived in the interests of the community as a whole. It was no mere matter of a fair deal to one section or the other. Parties were not equally strong. While the workers were generally weak sometimes, as it happened recently in the case of the dispute between the banks in Bombay city and their employees, the employers might find themselves at a disadvantage.

**I.C.I. EXAMPLE**

"Government, as representatives of the community, could not be indifferent to what was happening outside, he added. The present Government at any rate did not take such a view of its duties. Even if it was a small group of employees who had a grievance it would not be fair to ask them to go on strike and be subject to all the hardships incidental to a strike. Government could not envisage such a situation in which they would not intervene. He cited the instance of the strike of the employees of the Imperial Chemical Industries. The employees made repeated demands for conciliation or arbitration. The management refused the intervention of the Labour Department. They did not so much as explain their view to the Labour Office. It was not till the Minister himself intervened that a representative of the company came to him. And he was persistent in his refusal for arbitration.

He wanted to impress on everybody concerned as he impressed on the representative of that firm that Government had a certain definite policy in mind. It wanted the peaceful development of economic life in this country. There was a large leeway to make yet. Arbitration was the best means of securing such a peaceful development. Every employer must fall in line with that policy.

He pointed out that the I.C.I. dispute had at last been referred to Adjudication. This was possible because the I.C.I. supported certain other industries and on that ground certain action could be taken under the Defence of India Rules.

**GRANT OF SOCIAL AMENITIES**

Proceeding Mr. Nanda pointed out that another criticism that had been levelled against that provision was that all attempts to control strikes should follow and not precede the grant of a living wage, of sickness insurance and other social benefits. He thought that to the extent that the present bill strengthened the hands of the Unions, increased their powers of collective bargaining, and paved the way for the achievement of those objectives. He cited statistics to show that during the last eight years there had been few strikes in which the workers had managed to win. Hence the Bill tried to eliminate the weapon of strike and substitute machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes. The power of adjudication was Government's way of achieving the good of the people and secure social justice.

A minor criticism had been that the Industrial course would be manned by persons who were inspired not by formal law but who would be called upon to judge in economic disputes. Their sympathies may not often be with the workers. He pointed out that judges were not to moved by personal opinion. But under the provisions of the Bill itself they were bound to take decision in terms of what was fair and reasonable.

In conclusion he stated that the net effect of the provisions of the Bill was that the workers strength would be immeasurably increased as bargaining powers with employers augmented and they could reques the assistance of Government whenever they felt helpless.

Mr. R. R. Bakhle made a detailed analysis of the Bill in the light of the earlier legislation of the Central and the Provincial Governments.

On Monday, Mr. Nanda in the course of his speech had pointed out that if the community did not provide itself with adequate means and instruments for the avoidance and peaceful settlement of disputes it would have to face labour unrest in such forms as lock-outs, sit down strikes, slow down strike and even sabotage.

The Minister of Labour then proceeded to show the relative merits of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act and the present Bill. Two methods were available to maintain industrial peace, he said. One was to remove the causes that gave rise to industrial unrest, and the second was to create the remedies to treat the malady.

## NO SECURITY PRISONERS IN BOMBAY

### Home Minister's Reply

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Twenty-three security prisoners held by the Government of Bombay were released after the Congress Ministry assumed office. Eight Afghan State prisoners, also held in this Province, were released by order of the Government of India. There are at present no security prisoners in any of the jails in this province, except persons detained under the new provisions of the District Police Act and the City of Bombay Police Act in connection with the present communal disturbances in Ahmedabad and Bombay.

This information was given in the Bombay Legislative Council to-day by Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, in answer to a series of questions by Mr. R. N. Mandlik (Kolaba cum Ratnagiri).

Mr. Desai also stated that the Government had ordered the release of 289 prisoners who were convicted of political offences committed in connection with the "Quit India" movement. The names of all these have been published from time to time. There are a few prisoners still in jail who claim that they are politicals and their cases are being examined by Government. The expenditure incurred in connection with the detention of security prisoners from August 1942, to the end of 1945 amounted to Rs. 9,53,469. The cost of detention of the Afghan State prisoners amounting to over Rs. 84,000 was met by the Central Government.

**FIRING IN BOMBAY**

In answer to another set of questions by the same member, Mr. Morarji Desai gave a detailed account of the number of occasions on which the police or the military had to open fire in this province since the assumption of office by the Congress Ministry till August 27, 1946. In Bombay City the police had to fire on five different dates. On May 27, June 2 and June 3, fire was opened once. On May 29 three times in different places and the next day six times in six different places. The firing on May 30 resulted in the death of three persons and injuries to nine. In the other cases there were no casualties.

In Ahmedabad the police opened fire on five different days and the military on four days. Only three persons were killed in all these firings and 16 injured.

The most serious incident was, however, at Amalner on August 27 when fire was opened twice resulting in the death of nine persons and injuries to 31.

**NO INQUIRY**

The Home Member also stated that no judicial inquiry had been made into any of these firings nor did Government intend to hold any such inquiry. In answer to a further question he stated that it was not the policy of the Government to hold judicial inquiry in each and every case of firing which results in death or serious injury. If Government was satisfied that firing was necessary in the interests of peace and order there was no question of any inquiry.

The same questioner had another set of questions regarding a Marathi book named "Hindu Nation—Its Past Present and Future" by the late Mr. G. D. Savarkar. Mr. Desai stated that the book was under Government ban because it tended to bring the Muslims into hatred and came within the purview of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act. Mr. Mandlik in a supplementary question asked if the Government would remove the ban in one the offending passages were expunged, Mr. Desai stated that if such a request was made it would be considered.

**SUGAR PRODUCTION**

Answering another set of questions put by Mr. S. D. Patil (East Khandesh-cum-West Khandesh), Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, stated that the average annual production of sugar in the Bombay Province during 1943-44 to 1945-46 was about 77,000 tons. For the manufacture of confectionery and special types of sugar like cube sugar and golden syrup allotments were made by the Sugar Controller of India to the sugar factories. The total quantity thus allotted in 1945-46 was 1,460 tons. This quantity was not set off against the provincial quota of sugar fixed by the Government of India.

To further questions if Government would stop manufacture of confectionery and other articles of sugar the Minister said that it was a matter for the consideration of the Central Government.

## Improvement In Patna

PATNA, Nov. 12, (A.P.I.): "Steady improvement in the situation and no incidents are reported from any part of the province—this report is confirmed by the military authorities who have broadcast that there is no incident to announce", says the Director of Publicity Government of Bihar, in a "communique" to the Press.

# Albania Warns Britain

## No Removal Of Mines From Corfu Straits Now

BELGRADE, Nov. 12, (Reuter): The Albanian Government has warned Britain that any attempt to clear Albanian territorial waters of mines will be regarded as "a premeditated violation of Albanian sovereignty", the Yugoslav News Agency, quoting the Albanian Legation in Belgrade, said today.

Britain sent a note to Albania on Sunday saying that she would begin today to clear mines from Corfu Straits —were two British destroyers "Saumarez" and "Volage" struck mines losing 43 dead on October 22.

Protesting against the "unilateral decision of the British Government with regard to Albanian territorial waters in these straits", Albania's reply proposed the setting up of a joint commission to discuss the question and asked Britain, meanwhile, to limit her operations to the part of the Straits outside the territorial waters.

The Prime Minister, M. Enver Hodja, has sent a telegram to M. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, informing him of the British note and the Albanian reply.

**BRITAIN TO GO ON DESPITE WARNING.**

LONDON: Despite Albania's protest Britain sees no reason to change her decision to start today to sweep the Corfu Channel, free of mines, "Reuter's" diplomatic correspondent learned authoritatively in London today.

Britain, it is understood, was assigned the task of sweeping the channel as the power with the necessary resources in the vicinity by the Mediterranean Zone Board on which are represented the Big Four, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey, the latter being an observer. The decision was ratified by the Central Board composed of the Big Four powers alone.

## CITY FATHERS AND M.L.A.s TO CONFER

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, has called a conference of members of the Provincial Legislature representing Bombay and suburbs and the Mayor and members of the City Municipal Corporation to consider the present situation in the city and suggest ways in which elected members of the people belonging to all communities can co-operate to bring about conditions of peace in the city.

The conference, which has been called at the unanimous desire expressed by the members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, representing all the constituencies in the City and Suburbs of Bombay, is to meet at the Bombay Legislative Council Hall on Thursday November 14, at 11.15 a.m. The conference will not be open to the Press.

This is revealed in a letter addressed by Mr. Kher to Mr. M. I. Rowjee, Mayor of Bombay. He adds: "I extend to you and through you to the members of the Corporation this invitation to attend the meeting and assist in the object which we all have at heart of restoring normal conditions and harmony in the city."

## SPECIAL CASE FOR HIGH COURT'S OPINION

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhagwati)

Makhanlal Bashesarnath—Plaintiff.

vs.

Chanratan Daga —— Defendant.

This was a special case stated for the opinion of the High Court with regard to the construction of Rule 23 of the Rules of the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd. of which both the plaintiff and the defendant were members. The plaintiff and the defendant had entered into diverse transactions with each other but the outstanding contracts between them were for the delivery of 130 bars of silver by the defendant to the plaintiff for the "vaida" of 9th November 1946. The defendant had not sufficient bars of silver to give delivery to the plaintiff in respect of these outstanding transactions for 130 bars. But he is a substantial party and had the means to purchase them in the market in order to deliver them to the plaintiff in fulfilment of his contract.

In September 1946 the Bullion Exchange framed Rule 23 as a special rule for transactions pertaining to "vaidas" commencing from 10th October 1946 and ending with 22nd January 1947. This new Rule laid down that if in respect of these transactions the vendor was "ashakt" (unable) to give delivery, the outstanding transactions for the "vaida" would be settled at a certain rate and a new transaction entered into for the next "vaida".

The plaintiff contended that no person could be deemed "ashakt" (unable) within Rule 23 who either had the silver with him or had the means of purchasing it in the market and giving delivery. The defendant on the other hand contended that any person who refused to give delivery must be considered "ashakt" —particularly if he did not have the necessary silver in his possession. The parties agreed that a case should be stated for the opinion of the High Court on this point under Section 90 and Order 36 of the Civil Procedure Code, and undertook to abide by that opinion.

Delivering judgment his lordship stated that in his opinion the word "ashakt" in Rule 23 meant unable to give delivery by reason of circumstances beyond his control and that if the defendant had no silver bars in his possession but was in a position to purchase them in the market to fulfil his contracts he could not be deemed to be "ashakt". In his lordship's opinion to adopt any other construction of Rule 23 would be acting contrary to the well-known principle of law that a party should not be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong (24 Bom. L. R. 295 and 877).

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Mr. C. K. Daphtary Advocate-General, Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, Mr. R. J. Kolah and Mr. K. T. Desai instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Davidas appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. M. V. Desai and Mr. K. K. Desai instructed by Messrs. Dayalji & Dipchand appeared for the defendant.

## TÊTE-À-TÊTE

**WITHOUT COMMENT—**

**"It is to the credit of the Congress leaders that they have in no way attempted to evade the facts. Pandit Nehru's forthright condemnation of those responsible for the holocaust, and his active participation in the Bihar Ministry's efforts have won him a well-deserved tribute from the Bengal Provincial Muslim League..... Pandit Nehru has certainly displayed a statesmanlike attitude over the whole affair...."**

—The "Times of India".

* * * *

The Parliamentary Secretary to the British Board of Trade (Cripps' department) has told the House of Commons that Britain faces a lowered standard of living unless production etc., etc.

Gad Sir this is the natural result of recklessly casting away an Empire built by Britain with so much love for the British and labour of the natives.

* * * *

According to a recent report Dr. Ambedkar is "more than satisfied" with his visit to England and has "found among all parties profound sympathy for the Scheduled Castes and their future".

The rivalry in the matter of "profound sympathy" for the Scheduled Castes and their future threatens to become unlimited.

* * * *

Speaking the other day in the Trusteeship Committee on, so to speak, a 50-50 basis, the Norwegian delegate admitted the strength and impressiveness of India's opposition to the cession of South-West Africa to South Africa and also paid a tribute to General Smuts as "my boyhood hero, who fought so gallantly for freedom".

And who is now fighting so gallantly for the freedom of the natives of South-West Africa to become the slaves, body, soul and territory of the Union Whites like the—er—free natives of South Africa?

* * * *

A London paper reports that Jewish terrorists have threatened to kill Field Marshal Lord Montgomery and blow up the British War Office in Whitehall unless the British policy on Palestine is changed.

Jewish leaders should instruct their M.P.'s to move adjournment of the House of Commons in order to censure the prospective victims Whitehall and Field Marshal Montgomery.

* * * *

Doctor Salazar has dropped a bombshell in the shape of a tribute to—hold hard—the Soviet Union.

It is only to be hoped against hope that the Russian devil was not tickled to helpless laughter till he cried.

* * * *

Observed Dr. Salazar: "Russia is a living source of an ideology or mysticism which some claim to be universal and that it carries a message of freedom to all peoples, and particularly to the masses supposedly enslaved".

The message seems to be making its threat felt by Salazar anyway.

But—ye Gods!

* * * *

The Portuguese Dictator was not satisfied with that and added more: "Let us admit that Russia's aims and interests are to live in peace...."

Any price is good enough for self-preservation, even the heiling of the Soviet Union by the noble and sacred regime of Portugal.

But—is it really true that Dr. Salazar does conspicuously lack a sense of humour, let alone sensivity?

## PROTECTION FOR BICYCLE INDUSTRY

### Enquiry By Tariff Board

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Indian Tariff Board took up today the inquiry into the case of the bicycle industry for protection, this being the Board's eighteenth inquiry, Sir K. K. Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Board, presided.

It was disclosed that in the pre-war period, the average import of cycles was two lakhs per annum, but as very few cycles were imported during war time and as the general standard of living and level of prosperity had risen during the war years, the estimated consumption of cycles per annum was put at six lakhs during the next three years. Attention was drawn to the fact that barring China, India had the lowest number of cicles per head of population of all the countries in the world. There are two cycle manufacturers in the country, viz., the Hind Cycles, Bombay, and the Hindustan Cycles, Patna, both of which together do not at present manufacture more than 50,000 cycles per year but are expected to manufacture 65,000 cycles in 1947 and over 95,000 cycles in 1948. Both the factories have also plans which are expected to come into force in 1949 when the total production would be something like two and a half lakhs of cycles per year.

The Board then took up the determination of cost of importation of foreign cycles with a view to comparison thereof with the cost of production in India. It was found that while prewar the landed cost of a British cycle ranged between Rs. 60 and Rs 70, now it was between Rs. 110 and Rs. 120 for average types. The duty leviable at present is 24 per cent o'ad valorem" which is regarded as not unduly heavy in the present circumstances.

As for the raw materials, certain steels and stripe required in the manufacture of cycles had to be imported but the cycle manufacturers are shortly going into a conference with steel producers to see if the required steels cannot be produced in India and supplied to the industry. After that the industry will require to import only certain parts such as freewheels, ball-bearings and chains and for some time to come a certain quantity of spokes.

In the afternoon, the Board took up the examination of cost of production and determination of the fair selling price to see the extent to which the industry will require protection during the next three years. The inquiry will be continued tomorrow.

# 20 Stripes For Looting

BOMBAY, Tuesday.—Mr. J. M. Barrot, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, awarded 20 stripes to Sadrudin Abdulla to-day for looting a shop. It was stated that a hosiery shop belonging to Balubhai Maganlal Vyas was broken open on the night of October 7 and goods worth Rs. 30,000 were stolen. The accused was caught the next morning with some property valued at Rs. 36. The accused in defence stated that he had bought the said property from a pedestrian at V.T. for Rs. 26. The Magistrate awarded Sadrudin 20 stripes.

A sentence of 15 stripes was passed on Mohammed Syed Habib Syed for looting a shop at Dongri on September 17.

Akbarali Karan Elahi, an R. I. N. rating, was sentenced to undergo two months' R. I. for carrying a knife at Chowpatty on November 5.

**ARRESTS**

Maqbul Hasan Mohamed was arrested yesterday afternoon at Falkland Road on a charge of possessing a newly-sharpened big clasp knife. It was stated that the accused was going to assault a boy whom he had assaulted sometime ago. The accused was under the influence of liquor and was overpowered by the Police before he could injure anybody. The accused was released on bail of Rs. 1,000.

Ganoo Dhondoo was produced before the Magistrate on a charge of attempting to break open a shop at Charni Road yesterday. Ganoo was alleged to have been caught red-handed with an iron rod by a police officer in plain clothes. It was stated that his four other accomplices dodged the police. The accused was remanded into police custody.

Tukaram Moolu Wichare and Sahadeo Bhanu Kadam were arrested by the Agripada Police in connection with a stabbing incident at DeLisle Road yesterday. It was stated that the servant of the complainant identified the first accused.

The defence counsel arguing, accused the police of assaulting Tukaram severely. He alleged that a certain European Officer committed the assault in the presence of other officers at the Agripada Police Station. He described the Agripada Police as the "Gestapo" of Bombay. He requested that the accused should be removed to jail custody. The Magistrate ordered that Tukaram should be examined by the Police Surgeon. He was remanded into jail custody.

Six persons were arrested by the police in connection with a stabbing incident on Rippon Road. Two of the accused were remanded into police custody while the rest were discharged.

Thirteen persons were to-day awarded fines varying from one rupee to Rs. 10 (in default one day's S. I. to one week's S. I.) for breach of the curfew order.

## Sentences For Carrying Knives Reduced

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Lokur).

The Presidency Magistrate, Andheri, had convicted and sentenced Bapu Nariokji a mill jobber, Keru Nana and Abdul Latif weavers, and Mangal Nanu a shapherd to four months' R.I. each for breach of the Police Commissioner's Order prohibiting the carrying of knives. All of them applied to the High Court in Revision.

By a recent amendment of the Bombay City Police Act it is provided that contravention of such orders shall "be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year, but shall not, except for reasons to be recorded in writing be less than four months and shall also be liable to fine". Before this amendment it was punishable with imprisonment extending to one month or fine up to Rs. 100.

With regard to the three mill workers, the mill authorities stated that a knife was required for their work, that knives were not provided by the mills and that till the time of their arrest the mills had not made any arrangements for workmen to leave their knives.

With regard to the shepherd it was proved that he required a knife to cut the ropes of the buffaloes he was attending to at the time he was arrested.

Under the circumstances, though the accused could not be acquitted, their lordships reduced the sentences on all the four accused to one week's R.I. each. As the accused had already undergone this santence they were ordered to be released immediately. The knives of the mill workers were ordered to be returned to them. Their lordships suggested that necessary action be taken against the police constable who had arrested the shepherd Mangal Nanu for giving false evidence to the effect that at the time of arrest Mangal had no buffaloes with him. In these days of disturbances law and order had to be enforced strictly but it had to be enforced fairly, stated their lordships.

Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for Abdul Latif.

Mr. Nargolkar appeared for Mangal Nanu.

Mr. P. G. Kher appeared for Bapu Nariokji and Keru Nana.

The Advocate-General with the Government Pleader apeared for the Crown.

## MRS. PRAMILA CHAUDHURI DEAD

DARJEELING, Nov. 11, (A. P. I.): Mrs. Pramila Chaudhuri, a daughter of the first President of the Indian National Congress, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, died suddenly at her home here on Sunday.

Mrs. Chaudhuri was 65 years of age. Till 1929 she was a fellow of the Calcutta University. Brigadier J. N. Chaudhuri, who led the Indian contingent at the Victory Parade in London, is one of her sons.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, (Reuter): Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai was today appointed Interim charge D'Affaires of the New Indian Embassy in Washington pending the appointment of a full ambassador.

Mr. George Merrell, the present American Commissioner to India, was also appointed Interim charge D'Affaires

# *Russia Willing To Exchange Diplomats With India*

## *Nehru Clarifies Krishna Menon's Mission To Europe*

**NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (API).—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stated amid cheers in the Assembly today that M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, had expressed willingness to exchange diplomatic representatives with India. It was proposed, he added, that this matter be gone into further in Moscow in December next.**

Pandit Nehru was replying to a short notice question put by Mr. Ahmed Jaffer and said: "The question of appointing Mr. K. V. Krishna Menon to explore possibilities of establishing diplomatic relations with certain countries in Europe has been under consideration. It was considered desirable to make an informal and semi-official approach at first before a formal approach was made. Meanwhile he was asked to meet various representatives of Foreign Governments in London and elsewhere on my behalf to convey the greetings of the Interim Government and to state that we desired to develop friendly relations with those countries.

INDIA'S REQUEST TO U.S.S.R.

"In view of the food scarcity in India it was decided to approach the Government of the USSR and to request them to send wheat or rice to India. This request was sent direct to Moscow and as M. Molotov, the Foreign Minister of the USSR was then in Paris for the Peace Conference, Mr. Krishna Menon was requested to pay a personal visit to him to convey this request as well as the greetings of the Interim Government. He carried with him a personal letter from me to M. Molotov. Mr. Krishna Menon is now functioning as an alternate delegate with the Indian delegation to the United Nation General Assembly in New York.

"Mr. Krishna Menon has been working in an honorary capacity and has been paid only his travelling expenses. While acting as a member of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, he will receive the same allowances as other non-officials on the Delegation".

In reply to Mr. Jaffer's request for a copy of Mr. Menon's report to be placed on the table of the House, Pandit Nehru said: "It is not customary to place confidential reports on the table of the House. It may be stated, however that the conversations with M. Molotov were very friendly and he expressed his willingness to exchange diplomatic representatives with India (hear hear and cheers). It was proposed that this matter be gone into further in Moscow in December next".

MENON AS PRO-COMMUNIST

Mr. Jaffer asked whether in view of Mr. Menon's pro-Communist views and his close association with the Communist Party, he was the right man to enter into negotiation with Russia.

Pandit Nehru: Mr. Menon was chosen obviously because he was considered an excellent person for this kind of work. I would not go into the insinuation about his Communist views. I also hold Communist views in a large number of matter (laughter).

**Pandit Nehru added that the result of Mr. Menon's visit had been fortunate for us as could be seen from the large number of countries who were supporting India in her stand with regard to South Africa, and other matters.**

Mr. A. R. Siddiqui: Will the Hon. Member tell us whether any party other than the head of the State can send such personal unofficial ambassadors on the diplomatic plane?

Pandit Nehru: Obviously, it has been done by me (laughter).

Mr. Siddiqui: Will the Hon. Member for External Affairs kindly consider the desirability of consulting international lawyers as regards international etiquette?

Pandit Nehru: The Government of India follows international etiquette and the Government of India chooses to function as far as possible as an Independent Government. (cheers).

Mr. Jaffer asked whether the decision to send Mr. Menon was a Cabinet decision.

Pandit Nehru: It was a decision taken by me in consultation with all members of the Cabinet.

FROM CAIRO TO CAPE

Pandit Nehru said that the Government of India were not aware of any definite move by General Smuts to merge South-East Africa in the South African Union. But it was a fact that the European settlers in East Africa had made that move on their own behalf.

He was replying to supplementaries to a question put by Seth Govind Das.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui: Is he aware of the great theory of the all-Red route from Cairo to Cape Town? Is he aware of the fact that the effort of British Imperialists is to devour the whole of Africa from Cairo to the Cape?

Pandit Nehru: Ces, sir. When the Honourable Member and I were both younger, I heard of that. There is no doubt such attempts are made by various persons and various groups and interests but the present position is this. In regard to South-East Africa efforts are being made by the European settlers there to have a kind of confederation. This has been opposed stoutly not only by the Indians in South-East Africa but by the Arabs and Africans, they have jointly opposed this and they will oppose it and I have no doubt that any person who seeks to devour the territory will get a violent indigestion (laughter).

The proposal to annex South-West Africa was an issue before the United Nations General Assembly.

Replying to complaints from members about difficulties in getting passports, Pandit Nehru said amidst laughter, "we have inherited a very dilatory procedure of Government".

Pandit Nehru informed Mr. G. B. Gani that Indians in Germany at present were 92 in number, of whom 69 had hitherto been traced. "The Government of India", he added, "are aware that conditions in Germany entail hardship for the entire civilian population of all nationalities. The Indian Military Mission in Berlin is taking all possible steps to relieve distress among Indian Nationals in Germany.

## SARDAR'S ULTIMATUM TO PRESS?

(Continued From Page 1)

convention recently adopted by the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference in order to secure maximum support of the Press.

SARDAR ON SELF-RESTRAINT

Addressing the conference, Sardar Patel referred to the communal bitterness as evidenced by the series of happenings, beginning with the Calcutta tragedy followed by Noakhali and Bihar, involving considerable loss of valuable lives and property, necessitating the use of troops as also the visits by the Viceroy and members of the Interim Government, and drew attention to the fact that this feeling of insecurity was spreading to other areas as demonstrated by more recent events in and near Delhi. Though normally the military and the police have a large part to play in putting down the disturbances, the Press could help more by nipping the mischief in the bud. Only a few weeks ago the Press had formulated a convention whereby it imposed voluntary restrictions upon itself like non-publication of names of victims or assailants, confining themselves to factual news, etc., but the convention has not proved effective in practice, as certain newspapers had indulged in displaying news and views in a manner which incited people to violence endangering the lives of millions.

DREAM OF FREE PRESS

Continuing Sardar Patel observed: "Popular administrations cannot afford to encroach on the liberties of the Press, but at the same time, they are entitled to its co-operation. I am dreaming of an atmosphere in which the Press will carry on without any irksome and irritating restrictions, and I am intent on realising that dream. But when attempts are being made to incite violence, endangering the lives of millions, no Government can remain unaffected. I want you to think out some agreed measure of restraint and discretion in publishing news and offering comments on topic of a communal nature, but if there is no agreement, Government will unwillingly be driven to the necessity of taking action, however unpalatable it might seem to the Press, public and Government alike. I earnestly appeal to you to extend your help and co-operation".

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Altaf Hussain suggested control of the Press all over India and not merely in Delhi. He said he had already advocated blacking-out of riot news, provided two conditions were observed:

(1) Hindu leaders condemned Hindu outrages and Muslim leaders condemned Muslim outrages.

(2) That in quelling disturbances a fair proportion of mixed troops should be employed.

Mr. J. N. Sahni (the "National Call"), Mr. Kirchner, Mr. Devadas Gandhi (the "Hindustan Times"), Mr. Shiva Rao (Delhi Correspondent of the "Hindu") any Mr. C. R. Srinivascan ("Swadesamitran") took part in the discussion.

Referring to the suggestion that certain proportion of mixed military should be employed in quelling the disturbance, the Home Member paid tribute to the Commander-in-Chief for having kept the Army away from the communal virus and said that that achievement should not be spoiled by suggestions such as the one made by Mr. Altaf. It would be calamitous if communal virus were to go into the Army which must remain united if India was to be served well.

Continuing Sardar Patel referred to the general feeling expressed in his correspondence about the ineffectiveness of the present administration and said: "I am being asked what I as the first Indian Home Member am doing. A paralysis has overtaken the administration due principally to the transitional nature of the present regime. For a time it was decided not to do anything which would spoil the chances of a coalition. Now that it has at last been achieved, we cannot afford to waste any more time while men, women and children are being done to death. Nobody would be so callous as not to realise the gravity of the situation. The shocking events that have happened since the great Calcutta tragedy must have made it quite clear to all that no party can gain its political objective by resort to force or violence. The present situation is one which brings discredit on India and we have to remember that the British too cannot be solely blamed—it is natural that they should wish to hand over power without incurring the charge of partiality or irresponsibility. Let us all put our shoulder together in putting down this madness which brings discredit to the country.

Today we are functioning in a different atmosphere from what prevailed during the war. National representatives are in power, provincial autonomy is in full operation and public opinion is receiving full expression. Government are entitled to your co-operation and are prepared to give effect to your agreed conclusions.

**"This is my last appeal to you and I hope I shall have a satisfactory and ready response. It is no use saying we must wait till we have an All-India plan. Start a good thing from Delhi and it will spread outside in no time. But if you fail, there would be no alternative for us but to begin to govern".**

The "ad hoc" Committee presented its report to the Conference on Tuesday.

# INDIA POLICY TO CONTINUE

## King's Assurance At Joint Opening Session Of Parliament

LONDON, Nov. 12, (Reuter): "My Government will forward by every means, at their disposal the policy with regard to the Governance of India laid down in the statements made by them and by the Mission of my Ministers which recently visited India," His Majesty the King told the assembled Lords and Commoners in the thronged Peers' Chamber of Parliament today.

The "U.P.A." adds:

The King also told the session that Britain's Labour Government this year will nationalize electricity and inland transport but his pointed omissions suggested that the Ministers were yielding to the Opposition to similar action regarding the vital iron and steel industry.

TASK BEFORE THEM

In medieval panoply, the world's most solidly placed constitutional monarch told members of Commons and Lords what he expected them to achieve in the parliamentary year.

The King also pledged Britain's co-operation in the United Nations, asked for a reduction of the financial burden of the German occupation, urged an early treaty with Austria, pledged elections next year in Burma asked a stable and just settlement in Japan and promised Britain's best efforts to increase international trade and prevent international unemployment.

## *Cops Guard King On Way To Parliament*

### *Special Precautions In View Of Jewish Terrorists' Threat*

LONDON, Nov. 12, (Reuter): Protected by the uniformed police, armed special branch men and plain clothes officers as well as the traditional brigade of guards the King today drove without incident from Buckingham Palace to the Palace of Westminster for the ceremonial opening of Parliament.

From an early hour this morning hundreds of uniformed police from all stations of the Metropolitan area poured in by train, coach, bus, police van and on foot to report to the headquarters at Scotland Yard ready for any emergency that might arise from Jewish terrorists' threat to spread to the United Kingdom their campaign against British rule in Palestine.

Armed special branch men and plainclothes officers went straight to positions along the route and mingled with crowds on a watch out for any members of Jewish terrorist organizations who may have slipped into Britain.

Footnote: A young woman who came out of Westminster underground station just as one of the guns of the Royal salute was fired stopped short and exclaimed in a frightened voice: "What was that?". "All right lady", a newspaper seller replied "it is only one of ours."

# Pt. MALAVIYA PASSES AWAY

(Continued From Page 1)

of inspiration to the younger generation." Another member said "the legislature has been a forum where he fought many valiant fights. We still remember his tenacity in espousing the cause of India's freedom."

Sir Manecksjee Dadabhoy, President of the Council of State who was Pandit Malaviya's contemporary in the Legislative Council expressed very deep regret and said: Panditji was greatly respected by us in the old Imperial Legislative Council where he continuously fought for our advancement. Malaviyaji was a keen debater and fearless critic of Government."

Sir Manecksjee recalled Pandit Malaviya's great speech on the Punjab Indemnity Bill on which he spoke for two days.

Several members of the Legislature have sent condolence messages to Pandit Govind Malaviya.

It is expected there will be a reference to Pandit Malaviya's death in the Assembly to-morrow.

## *A GREAT PATRIOT*

MADRAS, Nov. 12 (A.P.I.): Expressing profound sorrow at the death of Pandit Malaviya, Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, former Advocate-General of Madras, in an interview said:

"In the passing away of Pandit Malaviya, India has lost the grand old man of India, a great patriot of unrivalled self-sacrifice who has given of his best to the service of this country for over 60 years, the father of the Benares Hindu University, a Brahmin living up to the ideal and best traditions of Sanathana Dharma."

Sir Mohammed Usman, former member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, said:- "Pandit Malaviya was undoubtedly one of the great political leaders of India. He was the founder of the Benares Hindu University and his death is a great loss to the country."

Kumararaja Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar said: "A great son of India who laboured sincerely for the Motherland for nearly 60 years has passed away."

Mr. H. S. Town, Leader of the European Group in the Madras Assembly said that Pandit Malaviya's death was a great loss to the country at the present moment. "Pandit Malaviya was a great man", said Mr. Town.

Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour said: "Pandit Malaviya was one of the greatest patriots of our Motherland and the oldest of the Congress leaders alive."

## Kher's Condolence

BOMBAY, Nov. 12 (U.P.I.): Mr. B. G. Kher, Bombay Premier, has sent the following telegram to Pandit Govind Malaviya:

"Heartfelt condolences. Bombay shares your grief on your sad bereavement and in the loss to the country."

# *BIDAULT MAY QUIT BY END OF NOVEMBER*

## *Reds-Catholic Coalition Likely Under Communist Premier*

PARIS, Nov. 12, (Reuter): M. Georges Bidault, leader of the Progressive Catholic M.R.P. Party and the Premier of France's Coalition Government since June 24, is expected to hand in the resignation of his cabinet as soon as the newly elected French National Assembly has chosen its President.

Electing a President will be the Assembly's first task when it meets for the first time on November 28.

It could then either: One, ask M. Bidault to carry on, or, Two appoint a new Premier to form another Interim Government until mid-January when the constitution comes into force.

With the Radicals holding the balance of power between the almost equaly poised "bloc" of the Left and the Right in the new chamber, all parties are holding meetings this week to seek a solution of the difficult Government problem. The Communists—the strongest single party with claims to premiership—are meeting tomorrow, and the Socialists late today.

The latest election result received today from French territories overseas showed consolidation of Communist successes.

For 592 out of a total of 619 results for France and overseas the figures were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Communists or near Communists | 173 seats. |
| M.R.P. (Progressive Catholics) | 161 seats. |
| Conservatives and Independents | 101 seats. |
| Socialists | 91 seats. |
| Radicals and allied groups | 62 seats. |

Results of 27 seats are awaited.

The President of the old Assembly was the Socialist, M. Vincent Auriol, who represented a compromise between Communist and M.R.P. claims, the two strongest parties.

A similar compromise may be adopted again.

The question of who will be the President of the Republic is relegated to the background for the moment pending elections to the Upper House. Names most frequently mentioned as candidates are those of General de Gaulle, Radical Edouard Herriot, Socialist Vincent Auriol and the M.R.P. leader Francisque Gay, at present Vice-President without portfolio in the Bidault Cabinet.

# INDIA TO PARTICIPATE IN INTERNATIONAL BANK AND MONETARY FUND

## Council Of State Adopts Finance Secretary's Motion

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (A.P.I.): The Council of State to-day after a brief debate adopted the Finance Secretary Sir Cyril Jone's motion approving India's membership of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Mr. M. N. Dalal, Pandit Kunzru, Sir Ramunni Menon and Mr. Thirumala Rao participated in the discussion.

Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Leader of the House, was sworn in to-day.

The Council of State adjourned till to-morrow.

EXPANSION OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Sir N. Gopalswamy Ayyangar asked a number of questions in the Council of State to-day on the expansion of the Cotton Textile Industry in India with particular reference to the reported move of the Madras Government to restrict the industry's expansion in that province.

Mr. M. W. M. Yeatts, Secretary, Civil Supplies and Industries Department, said that with the exception of one unit of 5,500 spindles which was still under discussion between the Madras Government and the Government of India, spindles for both fine and coarse had been sanctioned for 23 new mills and for the expansion of nine mills in the province.

Asked whether the attention of the Government of India had been drawn to the Madras Premier's statement that it had been decided not to allow any new cotton textile mills to be set up in the province and that even expansion of the existing mills in the province would not be permitted, Mr. Yeatts said that the Government of India had received no communication at all from the Madras Government on the subject. The Central Government were asking them to clarify the matter.

Mr. Yeatts replied in the affirmative when asked if it was the policy of the Government to expand the cotton mill industry to meet adequately the growing demands of consumers in India and to produce a surplus for export.

# *LEAGUE'S WALK-OUT IN C.P. ASSEMBLY*

NAGPUR, November 11, (A.P.I.): All members of the Muslim League Party in the C. P. Legislative Assembly staged a walk-out today as a protest against refusal by the House of leave for an adjournment motion proposed by a member of the Party.

The adjournment motion sought to discuss the police firing at Badnera in Berar on October 14 following communal disturbances.

Premier Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla opposing leave for the motion said that the discussion of the subject in the House would result in accentuation of the communal situation, which was already causing anxiety. He was, therefore, not in favour of discussion being allowed on the motion.

The House refused leave for the motion. Thereupon members of the Muslim League Party left the House and remained absent throughout the day.

Later, on the motion of Mr. S. V. Gokhale, Minister for Labour, the House referred the C. P. and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Bill to a Select Committee.

# TENSION STILL PERSISTS IN KOLABA DISTRICT

(Continued from page 1)

Ahmedabad to-day. Some huts near a religious place were set on fire by a crowd. Police fired two rounds to disperse the crowd in which one person sustained a bullet wound. Shops were closed down during the later part of the day.

KRIPALANI IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12, (A.P.I.): Acharya Kripalani, President-elect of the Indian National Congress, arrived here from Delhi by Air this evening.

Acharya Kripalani is leaving for Feni by a specially charfered plane, arranged by the Deputy Director of Transportation, Civil Supplies, tomorrow afternoon. From there he will go to Mahatma Gandhi's camp at Dattapara, via Chumuhani by car.

The Congress President will return to Calcutta on November 15.

A Press Note issued by the Director of Publicity, Bengal, says: "Calcutta was quiet throughout to-day. No incident was reported from Calcutta or Howrah".

MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME

DATTAPARA, Nov. 12, (UPI): According to his latest programme, Mahatma Gandhi is expected to visit Nandigram, Lamchar, Karapara, Dashgharia and Kajirkhil villages in the affected area, during this week.

Gandhiji is still on a very low diet. He has given up goat's milk and his present diet consists of fruit juice glucose, honey and fresh cocoanut water.

IN PATNA

PATNA: The total number of evacuees in the different camps in the province is now about 70,000, it is learnt. They are spread as follows: Patna 22,000; Bhagalpur 8,000; Monghyr 20,000; Bihar Sharif 15,000; Chapra 4,000 and Gaya 3,000.

TWO MORE DIE IN COIMBATORE

COIMBATORE: Two more people died in hospital to-day as a result of yesterday's firing in front of the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills bringing the total number of killed to six. Among the dead two are women. The mill is working to-day. The Somasundara and Kaleeswarar Mills have declared a lock-out.

A curfew order has been enforced in and around the mill areas. Some arrests have been made.

*Festival Match*

# *"REST OF INDIA" TO MEET "INDIA IN ENGLAND"*

Mr. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Public Relations Officer of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, has released the following decisions of the All-India Selection Committee which met in Delhi last week.

The Committee has selected the following team to represent "REST OF INDIA" XI vs. "INDIA IN ENGLAND" at Delhi on 23rd, 24th and 25th November in the first of the festival matches which will also help to determine the coveted fifteen places for Australia.

C. K. Nayudu (Captain), (Holkar) J. K. Irani (Sind), K. C. Ibrahim (B'bay), Kishenchand (Sind), K. M. Rangnekar (B'bay), Inayat Khan (Sind), H. R. Adhikari (Baroda), Nazar Mohamed (Nica), Fazal Mahmud (Nica) D. G Phadkar (B'bay), Sarfraz (Nica). Twelfth Man — Ejaz Ahmed (Delhi).

The Nawab of Pataudi, sole selector of the 'India in England' has selected the following eleven.

Nawab of Pataudi (Captain), V. M. Merchant, B. Amarnath, D. D. Hindlekar, S. Mushtaq Ali, C. S. Nayudu, S. Banerjee, V. S. Hazare, R. S. Modi, V. Mankad, Gul Mohamed, Twelfth Man — C. T. Sarwate.

At a previous meeting of the Board held at Baroda, it was agreed upon that the five centres, namely, Delhi Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore and Madras, would meet all expenses for both teams and also pay the following guarantees: Delhi Rs. 5,000, Bombay Rs. 10,000; Calcutta Rs. 10,000; Lahore Rs. 5,000 and Madras Rs. 10,000.

The Festival programme will be marked by an Official Souvenir which will be specially and elaborately prepared as a token of welcome to India's ambassadors abroad.

**O. F. Karaka:**

# Off My Chest

Mr. Jinnah's statement issued from New Delhi appears to make out that the origin of the communal disturbances in India started in Bihar, a Congress-governed and Hindu-majority province. Mr. Jinnah also says that he is glad "that SO FAR, the Muslim Majority provinces have been peaceful and immune from this virus of holocaust.,..."

While every decent man echoes Mr. Jinnah's condemnation of what has happened in India recently and applauds Mr Jinnah for condemning it in no uncertain terms, one expects from a leader of Mr. Jinnah's calibre and integrity some reasonable accuracy in the statement of fact. In point of time Bihar came after Bengal, where a Muslim League Ministry was in office.

The truth boils down to this: both sides have soiled their hands and between them they have dragged the name of the country exceedingly low. Lack of education, beliefs in segregation, poverty, squalor, disease have brought into existence a generation of Indians both Muslims and Hindus who are completely unaware of their civic responsibilities. It is not Hindu or Muslim that is to blame. It is a poor quality of men who have perpetrated these horrors upon mankind.

The time has come in India when men and women should be divided into two main communities. The GOOD and the BAD. That is the only way in which we can rid ourselves of those who are responsible for the happenings in Calcutta, Noakhali, Bihar, Bombay and elsewhere.

It was for the Muslim League leader to disown those Muslims who were to blame in Naokhali as it is for the Congress to disown the goondas of Bihar. That way alone will it be possible for decent Muslims and decent Hindus to survive to see the day of their liberation.

## Power & Energy Co., Ltd., (Poona) And Its Maharashtrian Management

The control and the management of Electricity Supply Companies in Poona, Nasik, Karachi, Broach, have been purchased recently at a payment of Rs. 125,00,000 by Indians and the majority of the people in charge of this organisation are Maharashtrians. The Poona Electric Supply Co., at Poona, will be controlled under the guidance of Mr. Bhopatkar, Mr. S. M. Joshi, and Mr. Baburao Vaidya, who have established recently a name for themselves for new industries in Maharashtra, through the Power and Energy Co., Ltd., (Poona). The Electricity Supply Co. of Poona was originally established by the late D. S. Godbole. Later on it was sold to an American firm. It is really gratifying that now the management of the Electric Supply Co. of Poona has come into the hands of the residents of Poona. For the past fifteen years, this Company has been paying a dividend of 9 per cent per annum (free of tax). Electricity has come to stay in this country, and day to day the use of electricity is increasing. There is no competition, and just as other manufacturers have to depend upon various raw materials, whose prices always vary, Electric Supply Companies are not depending upon any raw materials. On other pages of this paper, the Prospectus Announcement has been published, and we invite the attention of the readers to that announcement. It is not necessary to further emphasize the progressive side of this company. To-day, almost all the shares of Electric Supply Companies are being sold at a premium. The controllers of this Company are glad that they have now been able to secure back the control of this Company which was in the hands of foreigners. The object is not merely to produce electricity and supply same to the public, but also to start a factory for the manufacture of the products required for the supply of electricity.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors dol. 54 (Ex. Dividend), Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 41-7/8, United States Steel Common dol. 74-3/4, United State Steel Preference unquoted.—(Reuter).

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

An easier feeling still prevailed in the Calcutta stock exchange to-day and the volume of business was moderate.

# RATIONED CLOTH PURCHASE

Persons who are unable to purchase rationed cloth due to them during the current ration period because of closure or inaccessibility of their shops are now permitted to make their purchases for the current period from any 'B' Class rationed cloth shop in Bombay City or the Suburbs, provided they register by November 15, 1946, counterfoils of their cloth Registration Sheet at the shops selected by them.

On production of the Cloth Registration Sheet by such persons, the Rationed Cloth Distributor concerned will allot the date on which the purchase is to be made which will be any day between November 15 and November 30. ONLY ONE PURCHASE WILL BE ALLOWED. On the date allotted, persons should present their Cloth Registration Sheets and the relevant foodgrains ration cards to the Rationed Cloth Distributor for issue of cloth. If permanent foodgrains ration cards are in deposit, temporary ration cards given in lieu of such cards and the deposit receipt should be presented along with the Cloth Registration Sheet.

## THE CANARA BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED

ESTD: 1906

Head Office: UDIPI, S. Kanara.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
1st Floor, Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, Fort.

(Other Branches & Agencies in All Principal Cities of India)

CAPITAL:

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED | Rs. 25,00,000 |
| ISSUED & SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 16,00,000 |
| PAID UP | Rs. 15,87,000 |
| RESERVES | Rs. 4,60,000 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES .... .... | Around 2 1\|2 Crores. |

Rates of Interest on Deposits

Current .... .... 1|2% Fixed — 3 months .... 1%
— 6 „ .... 1½%
Savings Bank .... 2% — 12 „ ....2¾%
— 24 „ .... 3%

Banking Business of Every Description Transacted.

V. R. KAMATH, B.A., LL.B.,
General Manager



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THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA


# Pioneer Of Nationalist Movement

## *Fearless Critic Of Govt., Pt. Malaviya Was Elected President Of Congress Thrice And Courted Jail By Participating In Civil Disobedience Campaign*

In the death of Pandit M. M. Malaviya India has lost one of its greatest and noblest sons, "a living example", as Mahatma Gandhi had described him, "of a pure life of plain living and high thinking", which will continue to inspire his countrymen for generations to come.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya came of an orthodox and respected family of Brahmans who originally belonged to Malwa. One of his ancestors migrated from Malwa for Allahabad nearly four hundred years ago. The family has produced renowned Sanskrit scholars and authors for the last several generations. Pandit Braj Nath, the father of Madan Mohan Malaviya, was one of the best scholars of his time. He was a reputed preacher whose popular exposition of the "Srimat Bhagvat and other Puranas" was much appreciated by high and low alike. And such princes as the late Maharajah of Durbhanga and the late Maharajah of Benares were among those who paid reverence to him and regarded him as almost a "guru" for his learning and piety. He produced several notable devotional works in Sanskrit, some of which have lately been published by his dutiful son. The family was never in affluent circumstances and it was at no small sacrifice that Pandit Braj Nath educated his several children. And it was his good fortune to live to see the fruits of his self-abnegation in the career of at least one of his sons.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is his father's third son. He was born in his ancestral home at Allahabad on the 25th December, 1861, and it was at his forty-eighth year that he assumed the distinguished office of President of India's non-official Parliament. Born and bred up at Allahabad, Pandit Madan Mohan's love of and devotion to his native city had never known any bounds

### *Early Years*

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya received his education first in two Sanskrit Pathshalas and was later sent to an English school. He passed his entrance Examination from the Allahabad "Zilla" School and then joined the Muir Central College. As a student he began to take a warm interest in public questions, religion and education being his favourite themes. He was among the founders of the Allahabad Literary Institute and of the Hindu Samaj. He passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University (there was then no Allahabad University) in 1879, and F.A. in 1881 and he graduated in 1884. It was not till seven years later that he became an LL.B., while he discontinued his studies sometime after he had joined the M.A. class without waiting to take the degree.

### *As Teacher*

Not being well-to-do enough to remain a student after he became a B.A., Pandit Madan Mohan took up the post of an Assistant Master in the Government High School at Allahabad towards the end of 1884. He remained in the position till about the middle of 1887 on a salary of between Rs. 50 and Rs. 75. A noteworthy fact which may be recalled with interest in these days of strict prohibitions and rigid discipline is that his being a Government servant did not stand in the way of his participation in political movements; why, he spoke at the Congress itself while a Government official, and his "guru", Pandit Adityaram, always an independent man, was also a delegate to the Calcutta Congress of 1886, though he was at that time Professor in the Muir Central College.

### *As Journalist*

Work in connection with the National Congress, of which more presently, brought Pandit Madan Mohan in contact with the late Rajah Rampal Singh of Kala-Kankar, who was proprietor of the paper called the "Hindustan", and had always a kindly feeling for the Pandit, offering him the editorship of the paper. Mr. Malaviya relinquished the teachership for the place of editor and joined his new post in the middle of 1887, though reluctantly for he really regarded the profession of teacher as a sacred one and he at all gave it up only because he believed that journalism is only another form of educational work. He remained editor of the "Hindustan" for two years and-a-half his salary being Rs. 200. He conducted the paper with marked ability and moderation, so much so that an acknowledgement was made of its public usefulness in the Government Administration Report itself. Pandit Madan Mohan's direct connection with journalism did not stop on his giving up the editorship of the "Hindustan". He became editor of the "Indian Union", an independent organ of Indian opinion with which the honoured name of Pandit Ajoodhia Nath was associated. His connection with "Indian Union" was kept up though not exactly as editor, till its incorporation with the "Advocate" of Lucknow. Pandit Madan Mohan's interest in journalism and faith in the Press as a powerful factor in the formation of public opinion and in influencing the course of administration did not abate in the course of years. Much later in life he started the weekly Hindi paper, the "Abhyudaya" and laboured hard to make it informing and instructive by himself contributing numerous articles to its columns. The "Abhyudaya" has made excellent progress since it was started and has done a deal of public service. He keenly felt the need of an English Daily at Allahabad to voice the opinions and ventilate the grievances of the people of the Provinces, and he zealously worked to bring the "Leader" into existence.

### *As Lawyer*

While he was conducting the "Hindustan" he was pressed by men for whom he had the highest regard and who took a warm personal interest in the young man's rise, to qualify himself for the Bar. Among these were Mr. A. O. Hume of whom Pandit Madan Mohan was a great favourite. The late Pandit Ajoodhia Nath, the late Rajah Rampal Singh and Pandit Sunder Lal, were great friends of his. Pandit Madan Mohan himself was reluctant to a degree to become a pleader. The bent of his mind was for public work particularly in the fields of religion and education—and money-making as such had no attraction for him. But he was prevailed upon to overcome his unwillingness to become a lawyer and he accordingly joined the law classes when he was editing the "Hindustan". He took his LL.B. degree in 1891 and joined the High Court in 1893. Pandit Ajoodhia Nath once complained to Mr. Hume that since he had taken to the study of law, Pandit Madan Mohan's interest in Congress work rather slackened. "Quite right", said the old man with fatherly solicitude, "he must concentrate all his attention on law". And turning to Pandit Madan Mohan Mr. Hume spoke somewhat as follows:—"Madan Mohan", God has endowed you with plenty of brains. Slave at the profession for ten years and you are bound to get to the top. Then your public usefulness will increase greatly owing to the position you will attain, and you can do much for the country". This piece of advice was never acted upon. The claims of various public works had always the lion's share of his time and attention, and though he rose high in the profession he never reached the first two or three places at the bar. "Malaviya had the ball at his feet", one of the Indian leaders of the local bar said once, "but he refused to kick it".

Even as a student Pandit Madan Mohan began to take an active interest in the public affairs of his country. The Allahabad Literary Institute served as his training ground. He founded the Hindu Samaj with others and was one of its most active members. Politics too, were not left alone.

### *The Congress*

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya joined the Indian National Congress in 1886 when its second Session was held at Calcutta under the presidency of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Suddenly in the course of the proceedings when he heard other men speak, the feeling came to him that he might speak also, and encouraged by Pandit Adityaram, he made his first attempt. The man and the speech alike produced a favourable impression, and this is how Mr. Hume spoke of them in the Introduction to the Report of that year's Congress—"But perhaps the speech that was most enthusiastically received was one made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a high caste Brahman whose fair complexion and delicately chiselled features, instinct with intellectuality, at once impressed every eye, and who suddenly, jumping up on a chair beside the President, poured forth a manifestly impromptu speech with an energy and eloquence that carried everything before them". The speech was on "Legislative Council reform" and, one sentence at least of the speech deserves to live. "No taxation without representation. That is the first commandment in the Englishman's political Bible". He spoke on the same subject at the Madras Congress of the next year, and the effort was equally successful. It called forth compliments from such men as Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, Dewan Bahadur R. Ragoonath Rao and Mr. Eardley Norton, while Mr. Hume wrote as follows in his Introduction to the Report: "Then rose Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a very young and enthusiastic labourer in the cause, and from his speech we feel bound to extract largely; partly because though overfervid in expression towards its close it embodies truths that merit careful consideration". At once he became a favourite on the Congress platform and steadily rose in importance not only by his power of speech and contribution to debate,—which won for him compliments from such men as Sir Charles Schwan, Sir Pheroseshah Mehta, the late Mr. Caine and the late Mr. Digby—, but by the earnest and untiring work he did throughout the year to advance the Congress.

Mr. Hume was eager that after Madras, Allahabad should hold the Congress and it was to Pandit Madan Mohan he turned, to take up the idea to invite the Congress and hold a successful session. With Pt. Malaviya as working secretary the session proved a complete success. He presided over the United Provinces Conference at Lucknow in 1908 and his election as President of the parent movement itself in the year 1909 came fittingly and in the fullness of time.

### *As Member Of The Council*

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya became a member of the Allahabad Municipal Board many years ago, and was its Vice-Chairman on one or two occasions. He was elected a Fellow of the University eleven years ago and succeeded Pandit Bishambar Nath as a member of the Legislative Council in 1902 when the latter retired owing to increasing age. In the Council he distinguished himself by the display of combined moderation and ability, spirit of independence as well as sense of responsibility. Pandit Madan Mohan gave valuable evidence before the Decentralisation Commission, the most important parts of his statement dealing with the constitution of Provincial Governments and financial decentralisation. It was not a matter for surprise that after this career of usefulness for his motherland and with a clear knowledge of the diverse economical problems of India which have all along been engaging his attention, he should have become a member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

### *Education*

Pandit Madan Mohan evinced the deepest interest in the welfare of the student population and in order to relieve them of hardship in finding suitable quarters at Allahabad whither they come in large numbers from their native places in the mofussil, he initiated in conjunction with Pandit Sunder Lal, the movement which is concretised in the Hindu Boarding House. Pandit Madan Mohan, at the sacrifice of his steadily increasing professional work which he could ill-afford to do, travelled long and far at his own expense to raise funds for the Boarding House and he had the satisfaction of seeing it in a flourishing condition and serving the purpose for which it was intended, very well indeed.

### *Religion*

It was one of the settled convictions of his life that religion is at the foundation of all greatness and goodness, and that without an abiding religious faith no affair of man can succeed. He believed in ritual and most of the ideas and practices of orthodox Brahmans and hopefully looked forward to a religious revival in the country. He wanted religious instruction to be imparted in school and himself compiled text books. He was the originator and the life and soul of the Sanatana Dharma Mahasabha held at Allahabad in January 1906.

### *Scheme Of A Hindu University*

It was the combination of religious faith and zeal for the spread of sound Education that led him to prepare his comprehensive scheme for the establishment of a Hindu University (Bharatiya Viswa Vidyalaya) at Benares. Ever since he put forward this scheme "where scientific, technical and industrial education is to be combined with religious instruction and classical culture", he had been anxious to retire from his profession and dedicate himself to service for its realisation: so ardently he believed that that it would be the greatest means of the improvement of the condition of his country.

The University came into existence in 1916 and he had been its Vice-Chancellor since 1919. He collected vast funds for it from all over India. The University will ever remain a living monument to his educational and agricultural zeal and organising abilities.

### *Industrial Movement*

Pandit Madan Mohan was an ardent champion of the Swadeshi movement. So far back as 1881 a Deshi Tijarat Company was started at Allahabad to promote the use of indigenous manufactures, and Pandit Madan Mohan was one of the prominent supporters of the company. For decades he consistently advocated the use of Swadeshi things wherever they can be had even if they are coarser and dearer than foreign manufactures, citing the example of other countries which had preserved or promoted their industries by a similar policy. He always regarded it as part of his religious duty to purchase country-made goods in preference to foreign ones even at a sacrifice because by that means he would probably be the means of finding food for some humble countryman of his who might otherwise remain hungry. He was among those who helped in bringing into existence the Indian Industrial Conference at Benares in 1905 and the United Provinces Industrial Conference and the United Provinces Industrial Association at Allahabad in 1907. His interest in technical education was keen and one of the attractions of his scheme of a University at Benares was that higher technical education would be a most important feature of the University. He had no small share in starting the Prayag Sugar Company. Limited, which was the direct fruit of the First U. P. Industrial Conference.

### *Social And Philanthropic Work*

In private life Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was a very charitable man. He was deeply interested in social and philanthropic work and was never happier than when engaged in relieving some human misery.

"The drying of a single tear has more
Of honest fame than shedding seas of gore"

said Byron. When plague first broke out in Allahabad the Collector, Mr. Ferard asked Pandit Madan Mohan who was a Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board to help in taking steps to prevent the disease from spreading. He did so cheerfully. For over a fortnight he personally superintended the disinfection of a dark lane in a 'mandi' where it had broken out and where deaths had occurred in almost every house. His example was followed by his fellow-Commissioners when the disease spread to other parts of the city. He then initiated the movement the establishment of a health camp in Sohbatia Bakh in which about 1900 families found absolute protection from plague. Mr. Malaviya used to attend the camp both morning and evening in the first year. He also used to go to see the plague hospital and encouraged people to go there. In the following year the health camp became so popular that at one time nearly 3,000 persons were living in perfect safety there.

He was President of the Seva Samiti since 1914 and Chief Scout of the Samiti's Boy Scouts Association, for a number of years.

### *President Of Congress*

The Pandit had the unique honour of being elected President of the Indian National Congress which was held at Lahore in 1909. It was a fitting tribute to his devoted services to the country and the Congress since he made his maiden speech at the Calcutta session so far back as 1886. Pandit Malaviya was elected President of the Congress for a second time, nine years later, i.e. 1918, when it met at Delhi. It was at this session that the Congress adopted a resolution demanding full Responsible Government in all the provinces, and not Diarchy, as adumbrated in the Montford scheme of reforms. The first World War had just then come to an end and the British bureaucracy, which had planned to crush the national movement which was lifting its head, introduced soon after the Rowlatt Bills, which led to a countrywide movement of non-co-operation and civil disobedience under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. In the Viceroy's Council, Pandit Malaviya vehemently protested against the repressive measures with which the Chelmsford Government was arming itself. After the martial law horrors of 1919, in the Punjab, Pandit Malaviya visited the province in the company of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Swami Shraddhanand to enquire into the happenings. When the Congress, shortly afterwards, decided to acquire the Jallianwala Bagh and raise a memorial there, the Pandit was appointed President of the Memorial Committee.

### *Resigns From Legislative Assembly*

When in October 1929, the British Government made an announcement declaring that the attainment of Dominion Status by India was the goal of British policy, Pandit Malaviya, along with Sir T. B. Sapru, Dr. Annie Besant and other prominent moderate leaders, issued a manifesto offering co-operation to the Government, provided certain measures were taken by Government to inspire trust among the people of India. Next year, disappointment at the action of the Government in enforcing Imperial Preference upon India, in violation of the Fiscal Convention, led the Pandit to resign his seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Assembly (1930).

### *Arrest In Bombay*

Malaviyaji had so far refrained from joining the Non-Co-operation Movement led by Gandhiji, but his resignation of his membership of the Legislative Assembly appeared providential, for he threw himself into the movement soon afterwards. After Gandhiji's arrest at Dharasana in April 1930, for breach of the Salt Law, Pandit Malaviya became an active non-co-operator and offered himself again and again for arrest. On 31st July 1930, Lokamanya Tilak's anniversary was celebrated in Bombay and a public procession was organised in the evening. The Working Committee of the Congress met in the city at the same time, and some of its members, including Malaviyaji, joined the procession which was led by Shrimati Hansa Mehta. The Government served a notice on the organisers of the procession, banning the same uhder Sec. 144 Cr. P. C., but the procession was taken out and the huge crowd remained on Azad Maidan and the streets fronting Victoria Terminus all through the night. A lathi charge was ordered in the morning and many sustained injuries. Malaviyaji was among the members of the Working Committee present on the occasion and he, along with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Kamala Nehru and Jairamdas Daulatram, were put under arrest. Over a hundred ladies, including Mrs. Hansa Mehta, were also arrested, Malaviyaji was released the same day, after being removed to the Arthur Road Jail.

### *Delegate To R. T. C.*

When the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in March, 1931, and it was decided to send Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference, Malaviyaji was one of those nominated and he attended the Conference and made useful contributions to the discussions held in London. After his return, he was one of the active participants in the Hindu Leaders' Conference held in Bombay, in connection with Gandhiji's "Epic Fast" in September, 1932 and was one of the signatories to the "Poona Pact" relating to the Harijans.

### *Repeated Arrests*

In the course of the next two years, Pandit Malaviya was arrested several times—once along with Shrimati Swaruprani, mother of Pandit Jawaharlal—but his spirit, which was perennially youthful, could not be broken. The imprisonments, however, told on his health. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has described Malaviyaji's prison days in Naini Jail (in 1933) in these terms:—

"Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was also transferred to Naini from some other gaol. He was kept separately, not in our barrack, but we met him daily, and perhaps, I saw more of him there than I had done outside. He was a delightful companion, full of vitality and a youthful interest in things. He even started, with Ranji's help, to learn German, and he showed quite a remarkable memory. He was in Naini when news of the floggings came, and he was greatly upset and wrote to the Acting Governor of the Province. Soon afterwards, he fell ill. He was unable to bear the cold in the conditions that prevailed in prison. His illness grew serious, and he had to be removed to the city hospital, and later to be discharged before his term was over. Happily, he recovered in hospital."

### *President Of Congress Parliamentary Board*

In 1934, when entry into the Legislatures had been decided upon by the Congress, the All-India Congress Committee appointed Pandit Malaviya and Dr. M. A. Ansari to form a Parliamentary Board to select Congress candidates for the Legislatures and to run and control the elections. But, Panditji resigned the presidentship of the Board two months later, as he could not reconcile himself to the Congress Working Committee's formula regarding the Communal Award. In August of the same year, Panditji, along with Sjt. Aney, organised a conference of Congressmen in Calcutta, under the presidentship of Panditji, and formed a separate party—the Nationalist party—to carry on agitation against the Communal Award and to set up its own candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly.

### *Against Untouchability*

Though an orthodox Hindu, Malaviyaji was in favour of the abolition of Untouchability and took active steps to get many "untouchables" readmitted into caste. He was one of the promoters of the Hindu Mahasabha and was thrice elected as its President, Latterly, however, owing to his growing age and feeble health, he confined his attention and devoted his energies more or less exclusively to the welfare of the Hindu University.

### *A Last Message*

The last occasion when he attended any functions of the Congress was in August 1942, at the time of the memorable meeting of the A.I.C.C. His most recent pronouncement was made on the 1st of this month, when he expressed his profound grief over the regrettable happenings in East Bengal and sounded a call to Hindus to safeguard their religion and cultural heritage. He said:—"I feel that humanity is at stake. Hindu culture and religion are in danger. A state of emergency exists and the time has come for the Hindus to unite and to vitalise sources of help and succour, and to make effective self-protection and self-assertion.

"If the Hindus do not protect themselves they will die. If they do not organise themselves they will perish in no time. They must not have inertia. They must have faith. They must have courage. They must not fear to die.

"I do not ask my brother Hindus to attack the Muslims where they are weak or in a minority, but I do ask them to become strong where they are weak and protect themselves effectively where they are in a minority."

LTS. 10-11-40 LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

# Share Bazar Rules Steady On Hopes Of Reduction In Bank Rate

## SHORT COVERING IN GOLD AND SILVER MEETS SELLING PRESSURE

## Narrow Price Movement In Cotton Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was fairly steady with some professional support but outside participation remains absent owing to general unrest. Majority of traders believe that the present level favours a constructive stand but more or less they follow cautious policy. Recently Tata Steel shares remain in good request but cotton mill shares are reluctantly moving up. In some cases upswings attract moderate liquidation disturbing the general sentiment.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened today at Rs. 2925 and improved at Rs. 2930. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 527 and hardened at Rs. 530. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 2975 and after improving at Rs. 2980 quietened at Rs. 2970. Kohinoor Mill shares opened at Rs. 943 and after declining at Rs. 939 steadied at Rs. 942.

Towards the close the market was quietly steady. Tata Steel Dfds were quoted at Rs. 2925 and Ordinary shares were steady at Rs. 540 Bombay Dyeings were quiet at Rs. 2965 Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 942 while Simplex shares were quoted at Rs. 441/8 Andhra shares were done at Rs. 1880 Central Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 132/4 and Union Bank shares stood at Rs. 16/2. Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 245/8 Burmas were done at Rs. 725 and Scindia shares were steady at Rs. 48/9.

The market ruled steady on hopes of reduction in the Bank rate but at higher levels there was moderate realising. There was more disposition to await developments.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay Dyeing 2965, Century 1175, Nagpur 423, Swadeshi 765, New Great 770, Simplex 441/8, Kohinoor 942, Globe 496, Gokak X D 397, Phoenix 1275, Mysore 360/10, Indian Bleaching 213, Sawn 454, Finlay 419, Morarji 376, Indore 796/4.

STEEL.

Tata Steel Deferred (129/8/9) X D 2925 Tata Steel Ordinary 38, X D 530

ELECTRIC SHARES.

Tata Hydro 216, Andhra Valley X D 1880, Tata Power X D 1980, Tram X D 127/8.

CEMENT.

Assc. Marg'r 245/8.

INDUSTRIES.

Burma 725, Alcock 660, Belapur 365/8, Shivrajpur 54, Steamer (Ord.) 765, Scindia 48/10, Premier Construction 325.

CASH SHARES (TEXTILE.)

Apollo 5/6, Elphinstone 100/8, India United (Ord.) 22/3, India United (Defd.) 4/15, India Manufacturing 4900, Koorla 346/4, Khatau 406/4, Dawn 1602/8, David 227/8, New City 300, Minerva 268/12, Bradbury 627/8, Bharucha (Defd.) 11/2, Bharat 70, Madhavji 25, Model 320, Laxmi 1960, Vishnu 750, Western 4900, Standard 710, Sholapur 8000 Sassoon Cotton 83/6, Hindustan 4900, Meyer 945, Edward 746/4, Tata 130 Ahmedabad Advance 540, Sassoon Silk 120/8, New Union 30, Poddar 391/4 Madhusudan 542/8, Madhusudan B 110, Srinivas 525, Raja Bahadur 145, Berar 500, Victoria 425.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH).

Ahmedabad 208/12, (New) 138/12 Surat (Old) 258/12, New Pre. 211/4, Karachi 240, Broach 13, Ajmer 15/4, Amalgamated 20/12, Jaigaon 14/12, Nagpur 58, Poona 260, Bombay Suburban 204, Bombay Suburban )New) 160.

BANK SHARES.

Reserve 153, Imperial 2845, P. P. 715/10, Central 132/4, India 256, Union 16/2, Baroda 203, Habib 170, A.B.O. 40, Dena Bank 67, United Commercial 117, Jaipur 83, Bikaner 35/8, Hindustan Com. 63, National Savings (fully paid) 90, (Partly paid) 54/8,, Mysore 505, Exchange (Ord.) X R 75, Eastern 112, Bombay Provincial 82.

INSURANCE.

Orient 7420, Empire 1250, New India 106/12 Jupiter 44, Vulcan 20/4, Indian Mercantile 74, Universal Fire 20/4, Vasant 26/4, British India General 39/12, Industrial Prudential 61/12, Neptune 13/6, New Great 43, All-India General 49.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantij 680, C. P. 106/8, Pachora 95, Mandra Bhon 113.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burma New 271/4, Burma Petrol 6/0/8, Tata Oil X R 110, Mackenzie 220, Port Canning 111, Kamp 550, Zandu Pharmacy 202, Indian Radio (Ord.) 377/4, Indian Radio B 375, Indian Radio 375, Indian Investment Trust 122, Wimco 510, Tata Chemical 22/7, Dharamsey Chemical 45, Mukund Iron 16, Dena Trust 25, Alembic 397/8, Supreme India 228, (New) 180, Jamwire 141/8, Bombay Uganda 85, Bombay Motor Cycle 43/8, India Cement 42, Walchand Nagar Industries X D 465, United Motor 66, A.C.C. New 126/8, Baroda Glass 10/14.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 255, Tata Steel (2nd Pref.) 195, Tram 55/8, Andhra Valley 1740 Tata Power 1807/8, Hydro 163/12, Bombay Steamer 352/8, Nagpur 787/8, Swadeshi 170, Vishnu 812/8, Laxmi 310, New Great 268/12, Poddar 117, Shrinivas 101, Elphinstone 143/12, Bradbury 570, Surat Elec. 211/4, Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 153/12, (2nd Pref.) 150/10, Amalgamated 156/4, Habib 72, Tata Chemical 145/10, Walchand Nagar Industries 250, Jupiter 19/12, Supreme 120, Baroda Glass 11/12.

OUTSIDE SHARES.

Indian Iron Steel 51/4, Bengal Steel 43/12, Indian Copper 5/4, B. I. C. 13/4, Burma Corporation 7, New Victoria 10/6, New Victoria Preference 11, Raja Preference 60, Phalton 155, Gold Mohor 450, New Kaiser Hind 510, Saijan Mill 425, Osmanshahi 441/4, Ajamshahi 445, Air Service X R 28, Birla Motor 12/4, Marshall 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

| | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|
| 2-3/4 p c 1949/52 ..... | 101 | 4 |
| 2-1/2 p c 1961 ..... | 100 | 0 |
| 3 p c 1949/52 ..... | 103 | 4 |
| 3 p c 1951/54 ..... | 104 | 3 |
| 3 p c 1953/55 ..... | 104 | 6 |
| 3 p c 1957 V. Loan ..... | 104 | 8 |
| 3 p c 1959/61 ..... | 104 | 11 |
| 3 p c 1986 New ..... | 104 | 14 |
| 3 p c 1963/65 ..... | 105 | 1 |
| 3 p c 1966/68 ..... | 104 | 11 |
| 3 p c 1970/75 ..... | 104 | 14 |
| 3-1/2 p c 1947/50 ..... | 102 | 2 |
| 4 p c 1960/70 ..... | 116 | 8 |
| 4-1/2 p c 1955/60 ..... | 117 | 12 |
| 2-3/4 p c 1960 ..... | 101 | 12 |
| 4 p c B. P. T. ..... | 116 | 0 |
| 4 p c M. Debent ..... | 117 | 0 |
| 5 p c M. Debent. ..... | 121 | 0 |
| 6 p c M. Debent ..... | 128 | 0 |
| 6 p c B. P. T. ..... | 128 | 0 |

## GOLD & SILVER

It is high time that Government should pay immediate attention to the local Bullion Market, where absence of any standard contract is making trading difficult and professional operators and chockseys are minting money. There is an urgent need to put the trade in a regular form. All these years Bears were compelled to pay heavy carry over charges but recently the Bullion Exchange changed the contract in connection with delivery. This was an indirect invitation for aggressive short selling. The business has assumed the form of gambling. Is it necessary to have a forward market in Gold and Silver is the main question and if it all it is needed it must be well organised. Government intervention is a necessity as it was done in the year 1919 in connection with the local cotton market and after organising the trade, the Government withdrew.

Recently bulls demand deliveries from short sellers but the contract has a provision to allow the business to be transferred to next delivery if the seller is "Ashakta" to delivery. Both Bulls and Bears put their own interpretation on the meaning of the word "Ashakt" and legal opinions are being taken.

The market opened late today and the Board is to meet to consider the situation. The President has resigned and the Vice-President is to take the charge of the office.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 147/8 and improved at Rs. 147/12. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 155/12. Forward Gold was quoted at Rs. 86/10 and Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 99/12.

Stocks of Gold in the market are estimated at 30,000 tolas. Average daily offtake is about 8,000 tolas and arrivals 6,000 tolas. Silver stock is estimated 6,000 bars ad the daily offtake is about 50 bars. It is said that about 1300 bars of Silver is coming from London.

Later on the market ruled very steady on short covering. Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 149/- and Buddlee difference was Rs. 1/8. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 156/-. Forward Gold firmed at Rs. 88/8 while ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 100/- and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 67/-.

Toward the close the market was quiet on increased selling and closing quotations were as under:—

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Silver ..... | 154 | 8 | 0 |
| Forward Silver ..... | 147 | 4 | 0 |
| Ready Gold ..... | 100 | 4 | 0 |
| Forward Gold ..... | 87 | 14 | 0 |

## BOMBAY COTTON

The Cotton market was quietly steady with a restricted business. January opened at Rs. 458/8 and improved at Rs. 458/12 under scattered buying but later on ruled quiet with some realising and January was quoted at Rs. 458/6. The market remains dull awaiting developments.

Later on there was slightly improved demand and January contract was quoted at Rs. 459/2.

The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I C C January | 458 | 12 | 0 |
| I C C March | 466 | 0 | 0 |
| I C C May | 473 | 4 | 0 |
| I C C July | 480 | 8 | 0 |

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1260 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

| | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|
| I C C January | 459/8 | 455/4 | 458/8 |
| I C C March | 466/8 | 466 | 466 |
| I C C May | 474/4 | 473/8 | 473/8 |
| I C C July | 481/12 | 480/8 | 380/8 |
| Karachi May | 48/15/3 | 48/12/6 | 48/12/9 |

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

MILLS

Apollo 5/6 5/5/6 5/6
B. Dyeing 2975, 62 65
C. India Ord 422 23 22 24 22 23
Century 1175
Edward 746/4 45 46/4
Elphinstone 110 9/8
Elphinstone Pref 139/6
Finlay 419/8 18 20 19
Gokak 397 98 97
I. U. Defd 5 4/15
I. U. Ord 22/3 22/4 22/2/6 22/4 22/3
Indore 785 97/8 96/4
Kohinoor 944 42 46 42 44 40 42
Madhowji Defd 25
Meyer 347/8 45 46/4 45
Model 320
Morarji 870 75
New City 292/8 300
New Great 570 75 73
Podar 387/8 92/8 91/4
Simplex 444 46 42 44 41 41/8
Swadesh 765 63 67 64 66 61 63
Swan 454
Tata 128 29/8 29 30 30/8 30

BANK S

Central 132 32/4 31/12 32/4
Imperial Old 2850 45
Imperial New 715/10
India 257/8 56
International 45
Reserve 153
Union 16/2 16 16/2

ELECTRIC COS.

Ahmedabad 208/12
Andhra Valley 1880
Tram Pref 55/4 55/8
Tram Ord 127/8 27/12 27, 27/8
Hydro 217 16
Power 1972/8 80

INSURANCE COS.

New India 107/4 6/8 6/12

STEAMER COS.

B. Steam 770 65
Scindhia 48/10 48/7 48/9

STEEL COS.

Bengal 43/12 43/10 43/12
I. Iron 51/5 51/2 51/4
Tata Defd 2921/4 26/4 23/12 31/4 21/4 30 26/4 27/8 22/8 25
Tata Ord 529 30 28/8 30
Second Pref 184/12 85/8 85

MISCELLANEOUS COS.

Alcock 655 60
A. C. C. 244/8 45 44/8 45/8
Belapur 365 64/8 67 65/8
B. B. Old 722/8 25 23/12 26/4 25
B. B. New 271/4 72/8 71/4
B. B. Petrol 6/1 6 6/0/3
Dena Trust 25
I. Bleaching 213.
Prem Construction 322 25 24 25
Tata Chemical 22/8 22/7
Tata Oil 110
Wimco 515 17/8 12/8 17/8 10

SPECIAL

Ahd. Electric New 138/2 38/12
A. C. C. New 126 25 26
Mukund Iron 15/8 16

## BOMBAY PRODUCE

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

The produce market was steadily with moderate buying. Groundnuts Khandesh ready Rs. 122/12 November Bazar terms Rs. 125, December/January Rs. 21/11, January/March Rs. 21/9, Linseed ready Rs. 25/4, September/November Rs. 24/8 and February/March delivery Rs. 24/2, Castorseeds Navlakhi ready Rs. 24/6 and December/February Navlakhi delivery Rs. 23/14. Bombay Rs. 23/12 and Goa Rs. 24. May delivery opened today at Rs. 116/2 and declined at Rs. 115/8. Tilseed Rs. 32/8. Groundnut Oil Bombay Mills Rs. 15/4, Upcountry Mills Rs. 15 December delivery Rs 14/2. Linseed Oil Rs. 16 and Castorseed Oil Rs. 15.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

Tata Ordinary 530 Tata Deferred 2925 Indian Iron 51/4 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 43/12 Bombay Dyeing 2965 Central India 423/2 Century 1175 Gokak 396/14 Kohinoor 941/14 Simplex 441 Andhra Valley 1902/8 Tata Hydro 216/4 Tata Power 1980 Associated Cement 245/8 Belapur 365/10 Bombay Burma (Old) 725 M7G3z. w/fi/u3 5800,i

## EASIER FEELING ON CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

An easier feeling still prevailed in the Calcutta Stock Exchange today and the volume of business was moderate. The following are today's final transactions up to 1/30 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Govt. paper 105/4 Sol 3 Loan 70/75 105/6 SL.

BANKS: Reserve Bank 150 U. C. Bank 116/8.

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 11/12 Cawnpore Textiles 12/14 Kesoram 27/8 Elgin Mills 88/12 New Victoria 9/14 Swadeshi Cotton 2650.

COALS: Bengal 985 Burrakur 47 Central India 15/14 East Indian 69/14 South Karanpura 49/8 Western Bengal 15/8.

JUTES: Anglo India 712 Barnagore 528 Cheviot 600 Ganges 880 Howrah 138/4 India 1100 Kamarhatty 1056 Kanknarrah 901 Nuddea 198 Presidency 15/12

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co. 19/6 Indian Iron and Steel 50/14 Mumardhupi Eng. 13/14 National Iron and Steel 13 Saran Eng. 15/12 Steel Corpn 43/4 Textile Machinery 17/10.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corpn 7 Consolidated Tin 5 Indian Copper 5/2 Tavoy Tin 4/3 Dalmia Cement 18/4 Sone Valley 17/8 Alkali and Chemical 41/10 Calcutta Electric 35/12 Ruby General Insurance 20/2 Aluminium Corpn. 16/3 Bic 13/2 exrights Calcutta Tramways 38/8 F and C Osler 24/3 Hindusthan Building 17/8 Indian Aluminium 480 SL Indian Cables 60/8 CT Indian National Airways 33 National Tobacco 75 Rohtas Industries 17/13 B. B. Petrol 6/1 India Paper Pulp 334 SL Shree Gopal Paper 22/4 Star Paper 16/10 Titaghur Paper 71/4 Midnapore Zemindary 150

## MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/8 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T.T.D.D. 1/8 29/32 up to six months

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/8 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T.T.D.D. 1/8 15/16 up to six months

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/8 1/32 to 9th month

London Banks Buying T T. 1/8 1/16 10th-12th month

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/8 1/16 to 4th month

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/8 3/32 5th and 6th months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/8 1/8 7th—9th month

London Banks Buying 90 d/st 1/8 5/32 to 4th month.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st 1/8 3/16 5th and 6th months

London Banks Buying 90 d/st 1/8 7/32 7th—9th month

New York B. C. Rate Rs. 332 1/2.

New York Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332 1/2.

New York Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 329 3/4

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328 3/4 under L/C.

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328 1/2 not under L/C.

Montreal Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 333.

Montreal Banks Buying T. T. Rs 329 1/4.

Montreal Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328 1/4

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 3550.

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 3650.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. —

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 94.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157-1/4

CROSS RATE.

New York/London dol. 4.03 3/8-4.03 1/2.

London/Hongkong dol. 1/2 13/16-1/8 3/32.

London/Singapore dol. 2/8 15/16-2/4 5/32.

London/Paris Fcs. 479.70-480.30

London/Belgium Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4.

London/Switzerland Fcs. 17.34-36

London/Stockholm Kr. 14.47-50.

London/Denmark Kr. 19.32-36.

London/New York dol. 4.02 1/2, 4.03 1/2.

London/Montreal dol. 4.03-4.04.

London/Amsterdam Fl. 10.68-70.

London/Java Fl 10.68-70

London/Bangkok Tcl. 40.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quietly Steady.

Gold London 168-12-8.

Gold New York dol. 35.

Silver London 55 1/2

Silver New York 90 1/8

London Discts. 3 months 17/32 p c.

London Discts. 6 months 9/16-5/8 p c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c. Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call 1/4 p c, 2 months 1/2 p c 6 months 3/4 p c, 12 months 1-1/4 p.c.

Tone:— Easier.

## Producers Hold Cotton In Southern Markets

NEW YORK, Nov. 8

In extremely heavy trading cotton fluctuated widely with prices rocketing early on heavy mill demand and then dropping ten dollars per bale in 2 successive sessions A general liquidating movement was started by the failure of cotton and other markets to respond to the sweeping Republican victory, while the statement credited to Senator Taft that the U.S. would not continue to make unlimited credits to foreign countries—indicating a possible sharp drop in Government purchases of commodities for relief purposes abroad as well as uncertainties over future agricultural policies particularly with regard to cotton were mentioned as contributing factors. Additionally the belief prevailed in financial quarters that Republican control of Congress might have a temporarily deflationary effect on the nation's economy while Government spending policies are being adjusted meanwhile from Washington comes a report that Dept. of Agriculture officials expect the continuation of the cotton export subsidy programme in 1947 despite Republican victory. Activity in Southern spot markets dwindled considerably as a result of the latest price break with producers reportedly holding their cotton or resorting to the Government loan programme on a larger scale than previously.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Nov. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| London Silver Spot and Forward | 55-1/2d |
| London Gold bars fine per oz. | £8/12/3 |

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Nov. 11.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Consols 2-1/2 p c | 99-1/8 |
| Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961 | 115 |
| War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and further | 107-7/8 |
| Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90 | 120-5/16 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p c | 122-7/8 |
| Chartered Bank of I. A. and China | 11-13/16 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank | 87 |
| London Reg. | 39-1/2 |
| National Bank of India | |

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Nov. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. (New) | Nil |
| Australian Wheat (Bulk) | 77/6 |
| Nov/Dec nominal | |
| Australian Wheat (Bags) | Nil |

Assam Saws 14/2 India Steamship 20/8 Indian General Navgn 305

SUGARS: Carew and Co., 32/8 Champaran 46/14 Darbhanga 25/10 Dyer Meakin Brewery 17 Purtabpore 26/4 Ramnugger Cane 29.

TEAS: Barduar tea and timber 18 Dibrugarh 26 CT Hansqua 27/2 Hasimara 123 Jutlibari 25.

# Thousands Of Muslims & Hindus Hear Gandhiji

## MAHATMA URGES AUDIENCE TO PROMOTE COMMUNAL UNITY

**DATTAPARA (East Bengal), Nov. 12 (API).—Travelling by car and country boats through village canals green with water hyacinth Mahatma Gandhi visited today a house in Ramganj Thana.**

**Human skulls and bones, half burnt woodlogs and scorched trees, and wreckages of household goods, once preserved preciously by the owners of 32 houses, were among evidences of the tragedy enacted here that were seen by Gandhiji. The pet dog of a person who was killed along with seven others was seen silently moving about.**

About a hundred village women hurriedly gathered from nearby houses were weeping all the time. They told Gandhiji, that their vermillion marks and conchshell bangles, the auspicious signs on married women were forcibly broken and they were converted by hooligans. Their weeping brought tears in the eyes of many of those who accompanied Gandhiji.

Gandhiji, supported by Dr. Susila Nayyar and Mrs. Ava Gandhi then walked to another village. He visited one of the oldest houses renowned for its Sanskrit scholars for 200 years. Sixteen houses had been burnt down in the area. One deaf and dumb person the only member present in the house, saluted Gandhiji and showed the ravages wrought by hooligans.

Gandhiji who was observing silence, nodded his head, meaning thereby that he had understood everything. Close by a bi-weekly market was gutted except for one shop.

Gandhiji returned to Khilpara by boat and then motored to Dattapara.

### MAHATMA CHANGES H.Q. TO DATTAPARA

DATTAPARA, (East Bengal), Nov. 10. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi shifted his headquarters from Chaumuhani to Dattapara, 18 miles northwest of Chaumuhani, in Lakshmipur Thana today. He is staying at Diwanjibari, which is occupied by 5,400 refugees from surrounding villages. They live on rice supplied by the Government at the rate of four chataks per head and a quantity of dal.

Mahatma Gandhi held his prayer meeting in the open field, where thousands of Muslims and Hindus attended. Armed pickets were on duty all throughout.

Later Messrs. Nasarulla and Abdur Rashid, Parliamentary Secretaries to the Bengal Government, accompanied by the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, saw Gandhiji. Gandhiji visits today two villages five miles from here.

Addressing the audience after prayers, Gandhiji told them that he had come to Dattapara to visit the affected villages round about. After that he would shift to another centre till he had covered the whole of the affected areas.

But touring merely would not suffice. Whether the audience believed him or not, he wanted to assure them that he was a servant of both Hindus and Muslims. He had not come here to fight Pakistan. If India was destined to be partitioned he should not prevent it. But he wished to tell them that Pakistan could not be established by force.

### PHILOSOPHER'S STONE

In the bhajan that they had just heard, the poet had likened God to the philosopher's stone. The proverbial philosopher's stone was said to turn iron into gold. That was not always desirable for instance, if the rails were turned into gold by the touch of a stone the trains would not be able to run over them.

But the touch of God purified the soul. That was always desirable. That touchstone was within us all. All that he wished to tell them was that whether they lived as one people or two, they should live as friends. If they did not wish to do so, they should say so plainly. He would confess himself defeated.

The refugees could not stay on as refugees for ever. The Government could not go on feeding them. And what sort of feeding it was? They were getting less than half of the daily ration of cereals, no fish and no vegetables or anything else to supplement it. It was not possible for them to exist in that state for any length of time. If the Muslims did not want them back in their villages they would have to go elsewhere.

But even if every Hindu of East Bengal went away, he would still continue to live amidst the Muslims of East Bengal and eat what they gave him or what he considered lawful for him. He would not bring his food from outside. He did not require fish or flesh. All that he needed was a little fruit, vegetables and some goat's milk.

As far as goat's milk and cereals were concerned he would take them again when it pleased God that he should do so. He had given it up and would not resume it till the Hindus were really penitent of what they had done in Bihar.

### COWARDICE

For a thousand Hindus to surround a hundred Mussalmans or for a thousand Mussalmans to surround a hundred Hindus and oppress them was not bravery but cowardice.

A fair fight meant even numbers and previous notice. That did not mean that he approved of their fighting.

It had been said that Hindus and Muslims could not stay together as friends to co-operate with each other. No one could make him believe that, but if they did, they should say so. He would in that case not ask the Hindus to return to their homes. They would leave East Bengal, and it would be a shame for both the Mussalmans and the Hindus.

If they did not mean it, they should tell the Hindus that they should not look to the military for protection but to their Muslim brethren. The daughters and sisters and mothers of the Hindus were their own daughters, sisters and mothers, and they should protect them with their own lives.

He addressed them in the refugee camp yesterday. Their Magistrate had told them that having descended from Adam and Eve, they were all relatives. Whatever their race or religion, they were all members of th same family, so they should live together as relatives.

One man was said to have returned to his village last evening after the prayer meeting. He found his house surrounded by Muslims. They would not let him take his property. How could he, under these circumstances, (if they were true) ask anyone to go back? They should ponder over what he had said and let him know what they wished. He would advise the Hindus accordingly.

Several written questions had been submitted to him. One of them was, how could the refugees have the confidence to go back when the hooligans who had harassed them were still at large? Gandhiji replied that it was the duty of the Government to round up the hooligans, but his advice to the refugees was to leave the Government to attend to its duty. If the good Muslims invited them back wholeheartedly, they should return.

Another person had written that they were asked by their Muslim friends to stay on in their villages when the trouble was threatening. They had promised to look after them. Yet they had failed to protect them. How could they rely on their word now and go back?

Gandhiji said that in his opinion, if a good Hindu and a good Muslim came forth from each village and stood hostages for their safety, they could rely on their word. What was more, relying on God, they could return to their homes.

### SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 12th November 1946. Total amount offered was Rs. 61,50,000—Tenders at Rs. 99-14-3 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 36,50,000— the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-6-5 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 19th November upto 11 a.m. at Bombay and up to the close of business on Monday the 18th November at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 22nd November.

During the week ended the 8th November, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs 1,75,00,000— were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.


DISPOSALS

The Regional Commissioner Disposals (Southern Circle), Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase and removal of the following:—

| STORES | QUANTITY |
|---|---|
| Jeeps | 325 Nos. Approximately. |

These are lying at I.A.O.C. Ordnance Vehicle Depot, Secunderabad (Dn.) These can be inspected by previous arrangement with the Chief Ordnance Officer, Ordnance Vehicle Depot, Secunderabad or with this office.

SUPERSCRIBED REFERENCE: "Tender for Jeeps at Secunderabad."

LAST DATE DUE: By 4 p.m. on 25th November, 1946.

OFFERS should be sent to this office in sealed covers superscribed as above and should remain open for acceptance within 15 days thereafter.

Vehicles will be divided in lots of 25 at the entire discretion of the stockholder and offers are invited from intending buyers for Jeeps in lots of 25 or the entire quantity.

EARNEST MONEY: Amounting to 10% of the value offered must be deposited in the Imperial/Reserve Bank/ Government Treasury in favour of the Regional Commissioner Disposals (Southern Circle) Bombay. Deposit Receipts must accompany the tenders. Deposit is refundable to unsuccessful tenderers. Cheques will not be accepted.

Sales will be subject to terms and conditions laid down in form Con/117. Further particulars may be secured from this office.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS (SOUTHERN CIRCLE)

Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Tel: 30041 (5 lines).

DS/146

DISPOSAL OF MEDICAL STORES

Under instructions from the Directorate General of Disposals, Miscellaneous Directorate, New Delhi, sale of surplus medical stores will be held at

THE ARMY MEDICAL STORES (INDIA), MAHIM, BOMBAY,

Between MONDAY NOVEMBER 18th and SATURDAY NOVEMBER 23rd, 1946. (Both days inclusive).

Intending purchasers may please:—

(i) Inspect the stores with the permission of the Officer Commanding, Army Medical Stores (India), Mahim, Bombay, prior to the dates of sale, and,

(2) Contact the Director of Miscellaneous Stores, Directorate General of Disposals, at the office of the Regional Commissioner Disposals, (Southern Circle), Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay between November 18th and November 23rd, 1946.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS (SOUTHERN CIRCLE)

Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Tel: 30041 (5 lines)

DS/145

Ask for SONGSTER NEEDLES

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Made by J. STEAD & Co. Ltd., SHEFFIELD, Eng

For Emergencies—

THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC!

● Because it can be used with absolute safety—killing germs—helping combat infection—a bottle of Listerine Antiseptic is Mother's reliable standby.

Keep a bottle handy always:

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THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

LASTING RELIEF in all cases of STOMACH DISORDERS

Heartburn, Acidity, Indigestion, Biliousness, etc., quickly yield to treatment with PLESOX because PLESOX works with Nature: Dealing with the root cause, PLESOX — without drugs —spreads a protective, soothing film over the stomach lining and upper duodenum, enabling Nature's own healing forces to repair the damaged lining undisturbed. It soothes, tones and stimulates the digestive organs in Nature's way, so that they again function normally. That is why, even in long-standing cases of serious stomach trouble, PLESOX gives lasting benefit. It is equally effective and safe for children and adults. Read what this sufferer says:

"I cannot praise Plesox too highly..."

"I feel an entirely different being, and this after three years gastric trouble. Until I commenced taking PLESOX I was having sickness attacks with violent headaches every week or two. Since then . . . I have been completely free for three months and am feeling better every day."

PLESOX NATURE'S PARTNER STOMACH TREATMENT

Standard Size 50 Tablets
Family Size 100 Tablets
from all Chemists and Stores
Explanatory leaflet from the Distributors: Cama Norton & Co. Cama Chambers, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.

MOTOR CAR PUMPS USED FOR CYCLES

HIGH CLASS QUALITY ACCURATE WORKMANSHIP

PERFORMANCE AND FINISH EQUAL TO ANY FOREIGN PUMP

THE DEVKAR MECHANICAL Co.


MUTT AND JEFF—So The Show Went To The Bow Wows

By BUD FISHER

I CAN'T HIRE YOU UNLESS I SEE YOUR ACT!
SURE! YOU JUST SIT DOWN AND WE'LL GO THROUGH IT FOR YOU!
FIRST WE COME TRIPPING OUT ON THE STAGE LIKE THIS!
THE BAND STRIKES UP! TRA TRA DA DA DAA!
THEN WE TAKE A BOW AND ANOTHER BOW!
AND WE BOW AND WE BOW AND WE BOW
ALL YOU DO IS BOW! WHY DO YOU TAKE YOUR BOWS BEFORE YOUR ACT EVEN STARTS?
WELL, WE KNOW THERE'S SOMEBODY THERE THEN!

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# OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

### LOST & FOUND

**Lost Attachie Case, containing files** papers of Dewan Engineering Co., and Saran Tucker & Co., in Kalyan Local Train on 11th November. Anyone finding or tracing it shall be rewarded upto one hundred. Please intimate Tucker, 3, Lam Road, Deviali.

### MATRIMONIAL

**Wanted very beautiful, very fair** educated, healthy bride for rich, very fair and handsome, highly educated and healthy Zamindar of 22 years of age and belonging to "Bairagi Vaishnava" caste. No dowry. Bride should preferably be of the same caste; but intercaste offers are also welcome. Write with photograph to Box No. 3876 "Bombay Chronicle."

### PERSONAL ADLETS

**Football Pools—four opportunity** to win a big money prize. Only eleven matches to be forecast in Zetters International Pools—and Four big dividends are paid each week—see this week's 'Sunday Standard' and send in your entry without delay. Enquiries to Zetters International Pools Ltd., Mubarak Manzil, Apollo St., Bombay. 9739C

### SITUATIONS VACANT

**Wanted Electrical Engineer, with** Supervisor's License. Apply Box No. 3868, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted Expert Oil Chemist,** thoroughly acquainted with Castor Oil products especially dehydrated castor oil, Printing Inks, Paints and side oil industries for Kathiawar. Apply with experience and salary to Post Box 380 Bombay. 3871

**M.T.B. College, Surat:—Applications** stating age, experience and qualifications are invited for posts in English and in Philosophy. The appointment will be up to 31st March, 1947, at least in the first instance. Salary and Designation according to qualifications. Selected candidates must be free to join immediately. Scales: Professors—Rs. 200-10-350, Lecturers—Rs. 130-10-200 with D.A. Applications with testimonials to reach the Principal by 20th November, 1946. (512)

**Wanted an experienced Engineer** to prepare detailed estimates, design and erect complete groundnut oil factory. Apply Box No. 3920 "Bombay Chronicle."

**Applications are invited for permanent** post of clerk in Fumigation of American Cotton Department (Government of India), Bombay. Age below 25 years. Graduate preferred. Pay Rs. 55/- p.m in the scale of Rs. 50-5/2-90-5-140. Dearness and compensatory allowances as admissible. Apply in own handwriting to Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Nicol Road Ballard Estate, Bombay. 558

**Wanted Lady Teacher, trained or** experienced M.A.s One in English and another in History to teach High School and Inter classes in grade of Rs. 120-10-200 with Provident Fund benefits and Dearness Allowance and free furnished quarters. Higher start may be given to deserving candidates. Posts permanent. Apply sharp stating qualifications and minimum salary acceptable to the Hony. Manager, Gokuldass Hindu Girls' Intermediate College Moradabad, U. P. 3910

**Wanted a Shorthand Typist** experienced in solicitors firm. Apply Messrs. Mohile and Parekh Solicitors, 65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. 3899

**Wanted energetic persons willing** to develop Life business in Bombay City and Suburbs for a First Class Indian Company. Excellent terms offered. Apply with details to Box No. 3898, "Bombay Chronicle."

**WANTED—Applications are invited** before 20th November, 1946 for the post of a Lecturer in Mathematics. Qualifications—B.A. (1st Class) or M.A. (2nd Class) starting salary—Rs. 150 in the grade of Rs. 150-15/2-195 E.B. 15/2-240. The selected candidate will have to join immediately. Applications should be addressed to Box No. 557, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted immediately male or female** Graduate or Undergraduate Teachers and also a Hindustani Teacher. Trained or qualified preferred. Apply to Principal, Matunga Premier School, Matunga G.I.P. (3918)

**Wanted Teachers for Middle** School. See personally New Edu. School, Chaupatty, Bombay. (3923)

**Wanted Expert Stenographers with** minimum five years' commercial experience. Must join duties immediately. Permanent prospects. Apply personally India International Corporation, 19, Stock Exchange, New Bldg., (1st floor), Apollo St., Fort, Bombay. (3927)

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**Required two or three-room Block** in Matunga/Sion area by Hindu Vegetarian. Please apply to Box No. 3919, "Bombay Chronicle."

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CENTRAL WATERWAYS, IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS are invited by 6th December 1946 for the following posts in the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission:

(1) SUPERVISORS (Muslim 13, Scheduled Castes 8, other minority communities 3 and unreserved 14). Pay: Rs. 70-5-150/10-200 plus a special pay of Rs. 15 or 20 per cent of pay whichever is greater). Higher pay will be given to men with previous experience. Qualified overseers from Government recognized institutes need apply. Some posts are also reserved for Electrical and Mechanical Supervisors.

(2) RESEARCH ASSISTANTS. (Scheduled Caste 1, Muslim 1) (Rs. 150-10-300-20-400). M.Sc. or B.Sc. with chemistry as one of the subjects. Preference will be given to one with experience in Soil, Silt and Cement analytical work.

(3) HEAD DRAFTSMAN 1. Rs. 250-10-300-10-350. (Higher starting pay will be given to a deserving candidate). Engineering Degree from a Government recognised institute or Licentiate ship in Civil Engineering or qualified from a recognised Institute as Draftsman with at least 10 years' practical experience.

(4) SENIOR DRAFTSMAN (Muslim 1). Rs. 150-6-180/10-250 (New)/Rs. 200-10-300 (Old). Qualified from a recognised Govt. Institute with about 5 years' experience as a draftsman except in the case of a Diploma or a Degree-holder of a recognised Govt. Institute.

(5) COMPUTOR 1. (Scheduled Castes or Muslim). Rs. 40-5/2-75-5/2-90. Matric with computational experience.

(6) TRACER (Unreserved 1). Rs. 40-5/2-75 (E.B.)-5/2-90 (New)/ Rs. 51-3-75-4-95 (Old) Higher initial start will be given to a man with previous experience. Matric with a certificate in drawing preferred. Men with practical experience may also apply.

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(8) CLERKS (Scheduled Castes) Typist preferred. Pay Rs. 60-5-100-10-120.

Dearness or other allowances will be admissible as sanctioned by Government of India from time to time. The posts are temporary in the first instance/but are likely to become permanent.

Apply:—Secretary, Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, 'A' Block, Curzon Road Barracks, New Delhi. 540

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## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
PUBLIC NOTICE
MUHARRAM FESTIVAL

IN VIEW of the approaching Muharram Festival, the public are hereby warned against erection of Mandaps or Booths on Streets without permission, as it constitutes an offence under the Municipal Act, and renders the person, responsible for the erection, liable to prosecution.

Persons desiring to erect mandaps, etc. in connection with the Muharram on any street, whether water-bound or treated with bituminous material, etc. should apply to the Special Engineer before 25th November 1946 when permission will be granted whenever feasible, free of charge on giving an undertaking that the holes made in the streets will be filled in and the streets reinstated to their original condition to the satisfaction of the Special Engineer after the festival is over.

B. K. PATEL,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th November, 1946. 552

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE

THE SPECIAL ENGINEER invites tenders for the work of renewing the road surface with 6" cement concrete slabs at King's Circle Junction, which will be received upto 1 P.M. (B.T.) on Friday the 22nd November, 1946.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. 5/- (Five) for each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the Special Engineer (Works Branch) who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tender copies will not be supplied by Post.

Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay,
12th November, 1946. 559

### G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, General Manager's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Peas, Copra, Tamarind (Chinch) and Coriander Seeds (Dhania) to the Railway's Central Godown at Shed No. 3, Wadi Bunder, Bombay. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. Last date for submission of tenders is November 20th, 1946, (3 P.M.) (515)

### NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name: ERNST J. FISCHER.

Present Nationality: German.

Full Address: 65, Apollo Street, Bombay. 455

### NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name: ROBERT JAMNITZ.

Present Nationality: AUSTRIAN.

Full Address: 12 Rehmat Manzil, Churchgate Street Ext., Bombay. 556

### NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name: SIEGBERT SINGERMANN.

Present Nationality: Stateless.

Full Address: Southlands, 177, Colaba Road, Bombay. 555

### NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for Ty. posts of 'C' Grade Clerks and Typists in the Royal Indian Navy.

QUALIFICATIONS:—Minimum Matriculation or equivalent. Minimum speed for Typists should be 40 words per minute.

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THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, R.I.N. Office, Vithal House, Mint Road, Bombay. 560

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURORS

MEMBERS of the SPECIAL JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court, on the 1st floor, Room No. 37, on Wednesday, the 13th November, 1946 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

A. A. JASDENWALA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 12th November, 1946. 561

### NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in the State Medical Department. Applications should state name in full, age, qualification, domicile, experience, etc., and should be accompanied by testimonials, if any. All appointments will be temporary. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 25th November, 1946.

(I) MIDWIVES: Scale Rs. 30-2-50 with Rs. 15|- p.m. as mess and uniform allowance, Rs. 6|- p.m. as house rent or free quarters and Rs. 20|- p.m. as Dearness allowance. Qualifications: Senior Midwifery examination passed, registered with B.N.C. and experience of 2 to 3 years in a general Hospital.

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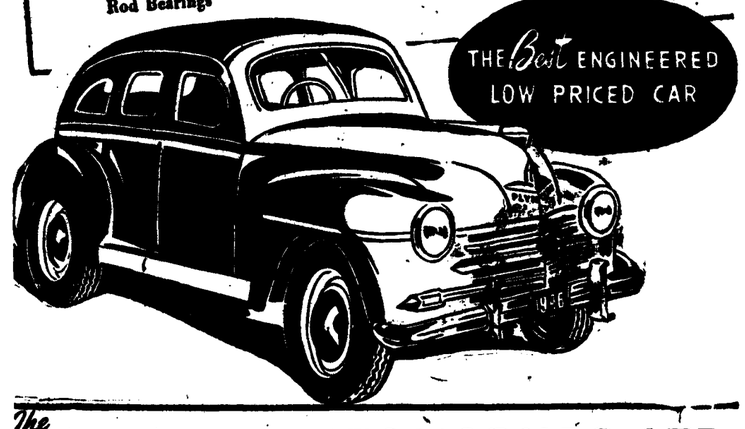


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